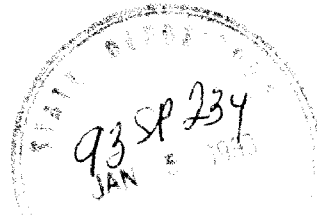


IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND

IN RE: CERTIFICATION OF NEEDS FOR ADDITIONAL
JUDGESHIIPS FOR FISCAL 1994



TO: The President of the Senate
The Speaker of the House

FROM: Robert C. Murphy, Chief Judge

DATE: November 27, 1992

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ROBERT C. MURPHY
CHIEF JUDGE
COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND
COURTS OF APPEAL BUILDING
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401-1699

November 27, 1992

Honorable Thomas V. "Mike" Miller, Jr.
President of the Senate
State House
Annapolis, Maryland 21401-1991

Honorable R. Clayton Mitchell, Jr.
Speaker of the House
State House
Annapolis, Maryland 21401-1991

Re: Judgeship Needs for Fiscal Year 1994

Gentlemen:

I am herewith submitting my Annual Certification of Need for Additional Judgeships for FY '94. As the data so plainly indicates, a compelling need is demonstrated for at least one additional Circuit Court judge in the counties of Cecil, Howard, Frederick, Calvert, Prince George's, Montgomery, Harford, Charles, and St. Mary's, and in Baltimore City. There is also a need for an additional District Court judgeship in Montgomery County.

In my FY '93 certification of needs for additional judgeships, I recognized the then difficult budgetary constraints on new appropriations. I, therefore, did not request funding for any of the eight additional judgeships for which I certified a then existing need. I said that we would utilize retired judges to fill the "gaps" in our judicial manpower to the extent that funds for this purpose were made available for expenditure. Because our FY '93 appropriation for retired judge compensation was cut in half, we were unable to utilize this very excellent resource to the maximum extent needed to maintain our dockets in a reasonably current condition.

At this time, there are twelve unfilled judicial vacancies, six in the Circuit Courts and six in the District Court. These positions have remained vacant for various periods of time in order to realize salary savings to meet our requested reversion of budgeted appropriations

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for FY '93. We have urged the Governor to fill these existing vacancies as promptly as possible; all are now fully funded for the remainder of this fiscal year.

Judges are, of course, the focal point in the operation of our judicial system. The system can only work efficiently and effectively with an adequate number of judges and support staff to handle the ever-escalating avalanche of civil, criminal and juvenile cases which must be disposed of by the courts. Of particular concern is the intensity of violence in our State; it has now reached epidemic proportions with consequent horrendous increases in the trial of criminal cases. Another area that has added to the courts' crushing caseload is mass tort litigation (i.e., asbestos). Maryland's new Domestic Violence Law adds a considerable new dimension to the dockets of both Circuit and District Courts. It goes without saying that we must have judges to adjudicate cases speedily and effectively, lest the public lose all faith in the ability of our judicial system to render justice.

I, therefore, ask the General Assembly to give the most careful consideration to creating and funding the requested new judgeships--five for a full year and the remaining six for a half year, in accordance with the following priority: full-year funding for Circuit Court judgeships in Cecil County, Baltimore City, and Frederick and Calvert Counties; full-year funding for one District Court judgeship in Montgomery County; and half-year funding for six Circuit Court judges in Howard, Prince George's, Montgomery, St. Mary's, Charles, and Harford Counties.

For your information, the present complement of judges is as follows:

Court of Appeals	7
Court of Special Appeals	13
Circuit Court	123
District Court	97

CIRCUIT COURTS

In Fiscal 1992, a total of 256,651 circuit court filings were reported, compared to 239,244 cases filed in Fiscal 1991 (excluding juvenile matters filed in Montgomery County). This represents a difference of 17,407 additional filings or an increase of approximately 7.3 percent in total filings. Increases were reported in civil filings of 8.9 percent; criminal filings, 6.6 percent; and juvenile filings by 2 percent. Since Fiscal 1984, total filings have increased 59.4 percent or 95,613 additional filings.

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Prayers for jury trials emanating from the District Court increased statewide after decreasing in Fiscal 1992. However, since Fiscal Year 1989, they have represented a shrinking share of the total criminal caseload. Prayers for jury trials increased by approximately 4.6 percent in FY '92. In FY '89, jury trial prayers accounted for 51.2 percent of criminal filings, while in FY '92 they represented 35.5 percent. This trend may be attributed to the combination of judicially-devised plans designed to reduce prayers emanating from the District Court and an increase in filings of indictments and criminal informations.

Jury Trial Prayers to the Circuit Court											
	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
Baltimore City*	2,034	3,209	4,128	5,948	7,407	8,698	8,714	7,905	4,061	3,140	3,450
Anne Arundel County	381	392	459	720	922	1,066	1,343	2,037	2,045	2,383	2,599
Baltimore County	1,050	1,424	1,513	2,245	3,363	4,348	4,683	5,499	5,691	4,002	2,952
Montgomery County	489	1,223	1,924	2,631	2,511	3,560	3,955	3,709	2,210	1,810	2,493
Prince George's County	895	1,583	2,755	4,043	4,348	4,003	3,111	2,937	3,314	2,955	3,297
All Other Counties	1,399	1,930	2,414	3,593	4,733	6,569	7,978	9,339	10,562	10,814	11,471
TOTAL	6,248	9,761	13,193	19,180	23,284	28,244	29,784	31,426	27,883	25,104	26,262

*Based on number of defendants provided by the Criminal Assignment Office of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

CIRCUIT-BY-CIRCUIT ANALYSIS

First Circuit

The four counties located in the southern portion of the Eastern Shore of Maryland--Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico and Worcester Counties--comprise the First Judicial Circuit. It is projected that the total population of the First Circuit will exceed 172,000 by July, 1993, an increase of approximately 27,000 over the last decade.

Since Fiscal 1988, total filings have increased by more than 37 percent, from 7,930 to 10,882 in Fiscal 1992. Increases have been in each of the three functional areas during this period; the largest of which was in civil filings, a 1,654 case increase. Criminal cases were next with 968 filings, followed by juvenile with 284 additional filings.

An increase of 35.4 percent in civil case filings in the last five years has been due to a steady rise in domestic-related cases. An increase of 27.3 percent was reported between Fiscal 1991 and Fiscal 1992 alone. Modifications of support and new non-support filings

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contributed to the increase. In the juvenile area, delinquency and C.I.N.A. filings continue to constitute the majority of cases filed. The continued rise in criminal activity in the more rural areas of the State is evident in a steady increase in indictments and criminal informations filed in the circuit court, an increase of 45.3 percent. Additionally, more defendants exercised their right to a jury trial resulting in an increase of 34 percent jury trial prayers to the circuit courts since Fiscal 1988.

Second Circuit

The Second Judicial Circuit is comprised of the five counties in the northern section of the Eastern Shore including: Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot Counties. Population in that area of the state is projected to be about 194,000 by July 1, 1993, an increase of 42,620 over the last 10 years.

The Second Circuit experienced an increase of 50.5 percent in total filings in the last five fiscal years; from 6,939 in Fiscal 1988 to 10,442 in Fiscal 1992. With respect to case type, civil, criminal and juvenile filings all increased in this five-year period by 55.8 percent, 25.7 percent, and 82.9 percent, respectively. Categorically, increases in domestic related cases continued to constitute the majority of the increase in civil filings, plus a significant influx of delinquency and C.I.N.A. filings resulted in a sizeable increase in juvenile filings. There were increases in Cecil and Kent Counties of 15.8 percent and 48.8 percent, respectively. The increases in Cecil County were across the board while Kent County's increases were largely due to domestic-related cases.

In terms of total filings, Cecil County ranks fourth in the State in filings per judge (2,317) and ninth in pending cases per judge (1,360). Kent and Cecil Counties rank first (168 days) and second (166 days), respectively, in the time it takes to dispose of a criminal case from the date of filing.

Third Circuit

The Third Judicial Circuit consists of Baltimore and Harford Counties. The rate of growth in Harford County is among the highest in the State with a projected population of 203,200 by July 1, 1993, an increase of more than 57,000 since 1980 (Table 4). Baltimore County has had steady growth over the last decade with a July 1, 1993 population projection of about 705,000.

Following a reduction in criminal and juvenile filings between Fiscal 1990 and Fiscal 1991, both Baltimore and Harford Counties reported increases in overall filings in Fiscal

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1992; 1.4 percent and 17.3 percent, respectively. The increase in Baltimore County is due primarily to the increase in domestic-related cases and juvenile cases. Criminal filings continued to decrease primarily due to a reduction in prayers for jury trial in the District Court of 26.2 percent. This is the second consecutive year a decrease has occurred. The 17.3 percent increase in Harford County is due to increased filings in domestic-related cases, indictments and criminal informations, and juvenile delinquency cases. In Fiscal 1992, Harford County ranked eighth in the state in filings per judge (1,939 filings), while Baltimore County ranked fourteenth (1,716 filings). Additionally, Harford County ranked sixth in dispositions with an average of 1,906 cases.

Fourth Circuit

The western most corner of the State of Allegany, Garrett and Washington Counties, comprises the Fourth Judicial Circuit. While it is projected that Allegany County will experience a reduction in population in the last decade, Garrett and Washington Counties are both expected to increase. Overall population in the Fourth Circuit is expected to reach 229,100 by July 1, 1993, an increase of approximately 3.6 percent over the 1980 population of 221,132.

During Fiscal 1992, overall filings in the Fourth Circuit increased by 8.2 percent over the previous year from 8,645 to 9,350. This figure is an increase of 25.3 percent over the last five years. Civil and criminal filings both increased during the year by 10.7 percent and 8.8 percent, respectively, while juvenile filings decreased by 4.6 percent. Increases in domestic-related filings (12.4 percent) and jury trial prayers (26.6 percent) account for the total increase over the last year.

During Fiscal 1992, Allegany County had the longest disposition rate for civil cases (298 days), and ranked seventh in the time for disposing of criminal and juvenile cases; 142 days and 72 days, respectively. Washington County ranked fifth in disposing of criminal cases, taking an average of 148 days to dispose of a case from date of filing.

Fifth Circuit

The Fifth Judicial Circuit consists of Anne Arundel, Carroll and Howard Counties. It is one of the most rapidly growing areas in the state. The population is expected to reach 801,600 by July 1, 1993. This figure represents an influx of nearly 216,000 additional residents since 1980. Over the same period of time, the total number of judges appointed to the circuit has increased by two, from fourteen in Fiscal 1980 to the present level of sixteen

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judges. There are nine judges in Anne Arundel County, three in Carroll and four in Howard County.

During the last five fiscal years, overall filings have increased by 56.5 percent. With respect to case type, criminal, civil and juvenile filings all increased in this period by 80.1 percent, 55.6 percent, and 18.5 percent, respectively. Both jury trial prayers and indictments/information filings increased 80.3 percent and 77.9 percent, respectively, most of which took place in Anne Arundel County.

Anne Arundel County ranks first in filings per judge (2,978), second in the number of pending cases per judge (2,942) and second in dispositions per judge (2,416). Howard and Carroll Counties rank ninth (1,924) and tenth (1,860), respectively, in filings per judge. Additionally, Howard County takes the second longest time disposing of its civil cases (268 days), while Carroll County ranks sixth (207 days).

Sixth Circuit

Frederick and Montgomery Counties comprise the Sixth Judicial Circuit. The Circuit continues to be the fastest growing area in the State with a projected population of 1,003,300 by July 1, 1993, an increase of 44.6 percent since 1980. Montgomery County is projected to be the most populous jurisdiction with 838,300 residents. With the rate of growth, Montgomery County ranks second in population per judge (54,160), while Frederick County ranks third (53,467). Montgomery County remains first in the State in attorneys per judge (314).

Since Fiscal 1988, an increase of 53.8 percent in total filings has been reported by the Sixth Circuit. With respect to case type, civil and juvenile filings increased significantly in this period. Juvenile filings decreased for the period of Fiscal 1989 through 1991 due to the instant jury trial program underway in that county. However, during Fiscal 1992, criminal filings were on the rise again, an increase of 21.8 percent, due primarily to the suspension of the jury trial program. In this period in the last fiscal year, jury trial prayers in the Sixth Circuit increased by 29.3 percent and indictment and criminal information filings increased by 14 percent.

Montgomery County ranked fifth in filings per judge (2,245) and first in pending cases per judge (3,092) in Fiscal 1992. Frederick county expended the fourth longest time in disposing of criminal cases (150 days) and the fifth longest time in juvenile cases (81 days).

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Seventh Circuit

Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's Counties, situated in Southern Maryland, comprise the Seventh Judicial Circuit. A continuous influx of residents has made the Seventh Circuit the most populated area in the State. It is projected that by July 1, 1993, the total population in those four counties will exceed 1,022,000, an increase of nearly 190,000 since 1980. Calvert County has nearly doubled in population, giving it the highest population/judge ratio in the state (56,600 per judge). There are twenty-five judges in the Seventh Circuit; one in Calvert County, three in Charles County, nineteen in Prince George's County and two in St. Mary's County.

The Seventh Circuit has experienced a steady increase in total filings during the last five years; from 45,077 in Fiscal 1988 to 52,777 in Fiscal 1992, an increase of 17.1 percent. Each county has realized an increase over the five-year period with the most significant increase being reported by Calvert County (71.3 percent), from 1,695 in Fiscal 1988 to 2,904 filings in Fiscal 1992. As to casetype, increases were reported in criminal and civil case filings while juvenile filings decreased. Increases in domestic-related cases and indictment and criminal information filings contributed to the increased number of civil and criminal filings, respectively.

Other workload factors indicate that Calvert County continues to rank second in filings per judge (2,904) and first in dispositions per judge (2,804) as it did in Fiscal 1991. St. Mary's County ranks sixth in filings per judge (2,126), while Prince George's County ranks seventh (2,110). In addition, Prince George's County reported the third longest disposition time for civil (235 days) and juvenile (87 days) cases. Charles County ranks third in the time taken to dispose of criminal cases (158 days).

Eighth Circuit

The Eighth Judicial Circuit is comprised solely of Baltimore City. Since 1980, Baltimore City has experienced a decline in population from 786,775 to a projected population of 730,900 by July 1, 1993, a decrease of 55,875, or 7.1 percent. Baltimore City will rank third in population in the state, behind Montgomery and Prince George's Counties.

While Baltimore City's population has decreased, it continues to report the greatest number of filings annually. Over the last five years, Baltimore City experienced an increase in total filings reported of 14.4 percent. Increases have been in all three case categories with the largest increase in criminal filings. Despite the operation of the instant jury trial program, jury trial prayers increased by about 10 percent in Fiscal 1992.

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During Fiscal 1992, Baltimore City ranked third in filings per judge (2,427), pending cases per judge (2,653) and dispositions per judge (2,306). Additionally, Baltimore City reported the longest time in the disposition of juvenile cases (108 days), and fourth in disposing of civil cases (235 days).

DISTRICT COURT

Introduction

The District Court of Maryland was created as a result of the ratification in 1970 of a constitutional amendment proposed by the legislature in 1969. Operation of the District Court began on July 5, 1971, replacing a miscellaneous system of trial magistrates, people's and municipal courts with a fully State-funded court of record possessing statewide jurisdiction.

District Court judges are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. They are not required to stand for election. The first Chief Judge was designated by the Governor, but all subsequent chief judges are subject to appointment by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. The District Court is divided into twelve geographical districts, each containing one or more political subdivisions, with at least one judge in each subdivision.

There were 97 District Court judgeships, including the Chief Judge, as of July 1, 1991. The Chief Judge is the administrative head of the Court and appoints administrative judges for each of the twelve districts, subject to the approval of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. The Chief Judge of the District Court also appoints a Chief Clerk of the Court. Additionally, Administrative Clerks for each district, as well as Commissioners who perform such duties as issuing arrest warrants and setting bail or collateral, are also appointed.

The District Court's jurisdiction includes criminal, including motor vehicle, and civil areas. It also has jurisdiction over juvenile causes only in Montgomery County. The exclusive jurisdiction of the District Court generally includes all landlord and tenant cases; replevin actions; motor vehicle violations; criminal cases if the penalty is less than three years imprisonment or does not exceed a fine of \$2,500, or both; and civil cases involving amounts not exceeding \$2,500. It has concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts in civil cases over \$2,500 to, but not exceeding, \$20,000; and concurrent jurisdiction in

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misdemeanors and certain enumerated felonies. Since there are no juries provided in the District Court, a person entitled to and electing a jury trial must proceed to the circuit court.

Motor Vehicle

During Fiscal Year 1992, there were 1,034,206 motor vehicle cases filed in the District Court compared to 1,160,473 in Fiscal 1991, a decrease of 10.9 percent. The decrease in filings can be attributed to decreases recorded in four of the five larger jurisdictions. The greatest decrease, 25.5 percent, was reported by Montgomery County. There were 177,993 motor vehicle filings reported by Montgomery County in Fiscal 1991 compared to 132,671 in Fiscal 1992. Prince George's County followed with a 22.6 percent decrease (45,728 cases), from 201,950 in Fiscal 1991 to the Fiscal 1992 level of 156,222 filings. Baltimore City reported a decrease of 11.6 percent, from 108,561 during the previous year to the present level of 95,922 filings. An 11.1 percent decrease (19,941 cases) was reported by Baltimore County, from 179,602 in Fiscal 1991 to 159,661 in Fiscal 1992. Anne Arundel County was the only major jurisdiction in which an increase was realized. There were 89,835 motor vehicle filings recorded in Fiscal 1991 compared to 95,164 in Fiscal 1992, an increase of 5.9 percent.

Following the decrease in motor vehicle filings, there was also a decrease reported in the number of motor vehicle cases processed; however, the decrease was not as significant. There were 1,058,060 motor vehicle cases processed during Fiscal 1991 compared to 1,031,252 in Fiscal 1992, a decrease of 26,808 cases or 2.5 percent. Included in the 1,031,252 processed motor vehicle cases were 349,421 tried cases, 596,478 paid cases and 85,353 "other" dispositions which include jury trial prayers, nolle prosequi and stet cases. The number of cases that were tried increased over the previous year, from 332,152 to the current level of 349,421, an increase of 17,269 or 5.2 percent. "Other" dispositions also increased by 1,895 or 2.3 percent. The only category in which a decrease was realized was in the number of cases paid. There were 642,450 cases paid in Fiscal 1991 compared to 596,478 in Fiscal 1992, a decrease of 45,972 or 7.2 percent. The five major jurisdictions processed a combined total of 655,738 motor vehicle cases, representing nearly 64 percent of the total number of cases processed.

Criminal

Criminal filings increased by 1.3 percent, from 169,520 in Fiscal 1991 to the Fiscal 1992 level of 171,677 filings. Increases were reported by only two of the five major jurisdictions. Baltimore City reported the greatest increase of 4.7 percent while Anne Arundel County reported an increase of 6.6 percent. Of the three remaining larger

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jurisdictions, the greatest decrease (5.4 percent) was reported by Prince George's County, from 25,149 in Fiscal 1991 to 23,781 in Fiscal 1992. Baltimore County followed with a slight decrease of 0.7 percent, from 18,648 during the previous year to the Fiscal 1992 level of 18,525. The decrease in Montgomery County was also rather insignificant, 14 cases or 0.1 percent. Although increases were not reported in all of the five major jurisdictions, they contributed a combined total of 127,322 filings which accounted for 74.2 percent of the criminal caseload.

The number of criminal cases processed during Fiscal 1992 also increased over the Fiscal 1991 level, from 171,117 to 177,274, an increase of 3.6 percent. More than 73 percent of the criminal cases processed during the fiscal year were reported by the five major jurisdictions. Baltimore City reported 58,520 criminal dispositions, an increase of 8.8 percent over the 53,768 dispositions reported in Fiscal 1991. Likewise, Montgomery County reported an increase of 8.2 percent as did Anne Arundel County which increased by 3.9 percent. Montgomery County reported 15,410 criminal dispositions, while Anne Arundel County reported 13,689 dispositions. Prince George's and Baltimore Counties both reported decreases of 9.7 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively. There were 24,939 criminal cases processed by Prince George's County during Fiscal 1991 compared to the Fiscal 1992 level of 22,524 dispositions. Baltimore County reported 19,680 dispositions during the previous year compared to 19,463 in Fiscal 1992.

Civil

There was an increase of approximately three percent in civil filings in Fiscal 1992. There were 767,894 filings reported during Fiscal 1991 compared to the Fiscal 1992 level of 790,796 filings. Baltimore City contributed the greatest number of filings with 247,243, an increase of 1.1 percent over the previous fiscal year. Prince George's County followed with 177,858 filings compared to 169,956 in Fiscal 1991, an increase of 4.6 percent. Montgomery County, which reported an increase of 5.8 percent, contributed 80,878 filings, while Anne Arundel County reported 43,454 filings, an increase of 10.2 percent over the previous year. Baltimore County, while contributing 136,025 civil filings, was the only major jurisdiction in which a decrease was realized (0.4 percent). Approximately 6.4 percent of the civil cases filed in the District Court were contested. That figure is consistent with the number of contested cases over the last several years.

Landlord and tenant cases comprised over 69 percent of the total civil caseload. There were 552,223 landlord and tenant cases filed during Fiscal 1992, an increase of 1.8 percent over the 542,238 filings reported in Fiscal 1991. Of the cases filed, 32,312 or 5.9 percent were contested. There were 203,040 contract and tort cases filed, accounting for 25.7 percent of the civil cases filed. Approximately nine percent (18,303) of the contract

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and tort cases were contested. The remaining 35,533 cases (4.5 percent) were comprised of "other" civil complaints including attachments before judgment, confessed judgments, and replevin actions.

Additionally, the District Court reported 21,994 special proceedings. Included in that figure were 2,983 emergency hearings, 6,164 domestic abuse cases and 201 child abuse cases.

Trends

The District Court of Maryland recorded its first decrease in overall filings in more than seven years. There were 1,996,679 total filings reported during Fiscal 1992 compared to the Fiscal 1991 level of 2,097,887 filings, a decrease of approximately 4.8 percent. Contributing to the overall decrease was the 10.9 percent decrease realized in motor vehicle filings, representing the first decrease in that category in over seven years as well. Criminal filings increased once again after decreasing slightly during the previous year, while civil filings continued an upward trend.

A decrease of more than 126,000 motor vehicle filings was reported by the District Court in Fiscal 1992. Also, approximately 27,000 fewer motor vehicle cases were processed. Anne Arundel County and Baltimore City were the only major jurisdictions to report increases, continuing a trend for Anne Arundel County established since Fiscal 1988.

Of the 1,034,206 motor vehicle cases filed during Fiscal 1992, 639,640, or 62 percent, were in the five major jurisdictions. Of these, 349,421 were contested. The five major counties accounted for 256,608, or 72 percent of these. Baltimore City had the highest rate of contested cases, 49.6 percent, followed by Baltimore County (47.3 percent); Anne Arundel County (38 percent); Montgomery County (34 percent); and Prince George's County (33.3 percent). Baltimore County continued to process the greatest number of cases with 164,393. Prince George's County followed closely with 160,789; Montgomery County reported 139,336 cases; and Baltimore City and Anne Arundel County processed 96,262 cases and 94,958 cases, respectively.

As a result of fewer arrests for the third consecutive year, there was a decrease in overall Driving While Intoxicated filings from 39,707 in Fiscal 1991 to 36,823 in Fiscal 1992, a decrease of 7.3 percent. Anne Arundel County was the only major jurisdiction to report an increase of 1,441 cases, or 23.4 percent. The largest decrease was reported by Montgomery County, 24.2 percent, followed by Prince George's County with a decrease of 17.2 percent.

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After decreasing of less than one percent in Fiscal 1991, criminal filings increased in Fiscal 1992 by 1.3 percent. The five major jurisdictions contributed nearly 75 percent of the criminal case load. Baltimore City accounted for 33.3 percent of all criminal cases filed. The statewide total went from 169,520 in Fiscal 1991 to 171,677. Increases of 4.7 percent in Baltimore City and 6.6 percent in Anne Arundel County, and decreases in the remaining three larger jurisdictions, accounted for a slight overall increase. Prince George's County reported the largest decrease, 5.4 percent.

Criminal dispositions also increased from 171,117 in Fiscal 1991 to the Fiscal 1992 level of 177,274, or 3.6 percent after decreasing the previous fiscal year for the first time since 1984. While Prince George's and Baltimore Counties reported their second consecutive decreases, the remaining three larger jurisdictions all reported increases, contributing to the net overall increase in criminal dispositions. Baltimore City processed the greatest number of criminal cases, 58,520 or 33 percent. Collectively, the five major jurisdictions disposed of 129,606 criminal cases or 73.1 percent.

Civil case filings continued to increase during Fiscal 1992 to a record level 790,796 filings, representing an increase of approximately three percent over the Fiscal 1991 level. Only one of the larger jurisdictions, Baltimore County, reported a decrease during the year, while several of the smaller counties reported decreases. Baltimore City and Prince George's County continued to contribute the greatest number of civil filings with 247,243 and 177,858 filings, respectively. Nearly seventy percent of the civil caseload was comprised of landlord and tenant cases which is consistent with past years. The five major jurisdictions accounted for 92.1 percent of all landlord and tenant cases, as well as 74.6 percent of all contract and tort filings. From January 1992, when the law became effective increasing the District Court's jurisdiction in civil cases to \$20,000, to June 30, the court received nearly 4,200 new case filings involving amounts exceeding \$10,000. As previously mentioned, the District Court reported an increase of approximately 3 percent in civil filings during the fiscal year. More than 18 percent of that increase involved claims over \$10,000, up to \$20,000. Those figures tend to suggest the court's increased jurisdiction will contribute to an already increasing case load.

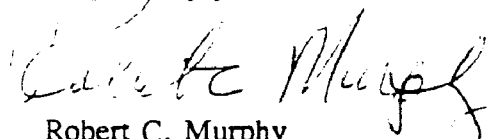
Although a decrease in motor vehicle filings resulted in an overall decrease in District Court filings in Fiscal 1992, the continued increase in civil cases and the steady "flow" of criminal filings continues to task the judicial and non-judicial resources of the District Court, while continuing to provide the level of service to which the public has become accustomed.

It is crystal clear from an analysis of this certification that the judges of Maryland are disposing of an ever-increasing massive caseload under great stress and strain. It is essential that additional judicial resources be added to the existing complement of judges if the Judicial

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Branch of Government is to maintain stability in the administration of justice in Maryland. I have attached to this letter a draft bill providing for the additional judgeships I have recommended. Should you wish further information, I shall be glad to see that it is provided, either now or at the hearings concerning this request.

Respectfully yours,



Robert C. Murphy
Chief Judge

cc: Honorable William Donald Schaefer, Governor
Honorable Laurence Levitan, Chairman, Senate Budget and Taxation Committee
Honorable Walter M. Baker, Chairman, Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee
Honorable Howard P. Rawlings, Chairman, House Appropriations Committee
Honorable John S. Arnick, Chairman, House Judiciary Committee
Honorable Louis L. Goldstein, State Comptroller
Honorable Alan M. Wilner, Chief Judge, Court of Special Appeals
Honorable Alfred T. Truitt, Jr., Chairman-Elect, Conference of Circuit Judges
Honorable Robert F. Sweeney, Chief Judge, District Court
Honorable Theresa A. Nolan, Chairperson, Executive Committee of the Maryland Judicial Conference
Charles L. Benton, Secretary, Department of Budget and Fiscal Planning
Circuit Administrative Judges
Hon. Cornelius J. Vaughey, Judge, District Court 6, Montgomery County
Daryl C. Plevy, Esq., Executive Assistant, Office of the Governor
Stephen E. Harris, Esq., State Public Defender
Stuart O. Simms, Esquire, State's Attorney for Baltimore City
Warren F. Sengstack, Esquire, State's Attorney for Calvert County
John L. Scarborough, Esquire, State's Attorney for Cecil County
Leonard C. Collins, Esquire, State's Attorney for Charles County
Lawrence A. Dorsey, Jr., Esquire, State's Attorney for Frederick County
Joseph I. Cassilly, Esquire, State's Attorney for Harford County
William R. Hymes, Esquire, State's Attorney for Howard County
Andrew L. Sonner, Esquire, State's Attorney for Montgomery County
Alexander Williams, Jr., Esquire, State's Attorney for Prince George's County
Walter B. Dorsey, Esquire, State's Attorney for St. Mary's County
Saundra E. Banks, Clerk, Circuit Court for Baltimore City
Audrey B. Evans, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Calvert County

Honorable Thomas V. "Mike" Miller, Jr.

Honorable R. Clayton Mitchell, Jr.

November 27, 1992

Page 14

Nelson D. Stubbs, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Cecil County

Donna G. Burch, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Charles County

Charles C. Keller, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Frederick County

Charles G. Hiob, III, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Harford County

Margaret D. Rappaport, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Howard County

Bettie A. Skelton, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Montgomery County

Vivian Jenkins, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Prince George's County

Evelyn Arnold, Clerk of the Circuit Court for St. Mary's County

Jeffrey L. Ward, Clerk of the District Court for Montgomery County

George B. Riggin, Jr., Esq., State Court Administrator

F. Carvel Payne, Esq., Director, Department of Legislative Reference

Alfred C. Boyle, Budget Analyst, Department of Budget and Fiscal Planning

James L. Stoops, Administrative Analyst, Department of Fiscal Services



DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND

ROBERT F. SWEENEY
Chief Judge

November 25, 1992

Courts of Appeal Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(410) 974-2412

The Honorable Robert C. Murphy
Chief Judge, Court of Appeals
County Courts Building, Fifth Floor
401 Bosley Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Dear Judge Murphy:

Over the period of the past several months I have discussed with each of the Court's twelve administrative judges the possible need for additional judgeships in their districts. From these discussions, I am satisfied that there is no basis on which we could support a request for additional judges in eleven of our districts. In the remaining district, Montgomery County, a very real need does exist, as the following data will show.

Montgomery County now has eleven District Court judges, two of whom devote their entire judicial service to the trial of juvenile cases, while the other nine concentrate solely on cases involving adults. The Legislature has not created a new District Court judgeship in Montgomery County since July 1, 1987, and in the ensuing five years there has been a substantial increase in the workload of the judges of that court.

For example, the judicial workload per judge for the fiscal year concluded June 30, 1988, as indicated in the attached Table DC-4, was as follows:

**Cases Filed or Processed Per Judge
Fiscal 1988**

Civil	6,860
Motor Vehicle	17,513
Criminal	1,182
Total	25,555

The Honorable Robert C. Murphy
Page Two
November 25, 1992

For the fiscal year concluded June 30, 1991, (the most recent full year for which statistics are available) the caseload per District Court judge was as follows: (See attached Table DC-5.)

**Cases Filed or Processed Per Judge
Fiscal 1991**

Civil	8,498
Motor Vehicle	18,184
Criminal	1,582
Total	28,264

By this simple measuring stick, therefore, the caseload per judge has increased by 2,709 cases (or 10.6%) in that brief span of time.

You will note that Table DC-5, referenced above, also shows that Montgomery County has the highest population per District judge of any county in the state. Although these statistics may be of limited meaning, it is at least worthy of mention that the population per judge in Montgomery County in fiscal 1991 was 86,067, while the statewide average was 51,144 people per judge.

Additionally, let me point out that there has been a substantial increase in the number of cases where the defendants are charged with driving while intoxicated. These cases, as you are well aware, are among the most time consuming of all cases tried by District Court judges. As shown in Table DC-10 attached hereto, the number of DWI cases in Montgomery County has risen from 5,674 in fiscal year 1988 to 6,558 in fiscal year 1991.

There has also been a marked increase in two other areas of judicial activity in Montgomery County. The first is in emergency evaluations of individuals suspected of being a danger to themselves or others. In fiscal 1988, our judges conducted hearings on only 145 emergency petitions, while in 1991 the number soared to 406. The other category to which I refer concerns petitions for relief from domestic violence. In fiscal 1988, 344 of these petitions were heard by the Court's nine adult judges, while 488 were conducted in fiscal year 1991. (See attached Table DC-12.)

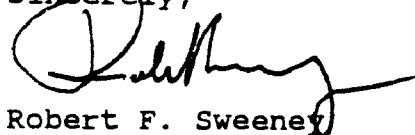
Throughout the history of this court my office has constantly monitored the benchtime of all District Court judges in the state. Over the period of the past five years the judges in Montgomery County have vied with those in Baltimore City for the longest workday in the Court. For the year concluded June 30, 1992, the average daily benchtime of the nine adult judges in

The Honorable Robert C. Murphy
Page Three
November 25, 1992

Montgomery County was 4 hrs. 12 min., a total surpassed only by the Baltimore City District Court judges, whose average benchtime was 4 hrs. 32 min. Indeed, it is not extraordinary in Montgomery County for a judge to be on the bench for seven hours or more in a day, and six-hour days occur with disturbing frequency. Obviously, a protracted court day of this kind does more than tax the energy of the judge, it imposes substantial waiting time on citizens using the Court. Additionally, I think it is universally recognized that when a judge in a court of limited jurisdiction is sitting on the bench for more than five hours a day, the quality of justice in his last hour is not the equal of that which our citizens received in the first hour.

For all of the above reasons therefore, I am herewith requesting that you submit to the General Assembly at the 1993 Session a request for an additional judgeship in Montgomery County. I hope that the data contained in this request is sufficient for this purpose, but please be assured of my willingness to provide any additional information that you might require.

Sincerely,



Robert F. Sweeney

RFS:bja

Enclosures

cc: The Honorable Cornelius J. Vaughey, Jr.
George B. Riggan, Jr.
Edward L. Utz

TABLE DC-4
POPULATION AND CASELOAD PER DISTRICT COURT JUDGE^a
AS OF JUNE 30, 1988

JULY 1, 1987—JUNE 30, 1988
FISCAL 1988

	Number of Judges	Population Per Judge ^b	CASES FILED OR PROCESSED PER JUDGE			
			Civil	Motor Vehicle	Criminal	Total
DISTRICT 1 Baltimore City	23	32,648	10,327	3,726	2,235	16,288
DISTRICT 2 Dorchester	1	29,900	2,296	11,567	1,347	15,210
Somerset	1	19,600	1,001	7,675	620	9,296
Wicomico	1	72,000	8,890	20,730	2,474	32,094
Worcester	1	37,900	2,705	22,712	2,955	28,372
DISTRICT 3 Caroline	1	24,900	1,371	6,469	894	8,734
Cecil	2	35,050	1,617	15,717	1,241	18,575
Kent	1	17,000	1,495	2,897	573	4,965
Queen Anne's	1	31,400	1,407	9,058	566	11,031
Talbot	1	27,700	1,503	8,484	987	10,974
DISTRICT 4 Calvert	1	46,800	1,552	10,029	1,100	12,681
Charles	1	94,900	4,934	14,754	2,726	22,414
St. Mary's	1	71,000	3,243	10,555	1,608	15,406
DISTRICT 5 Prince George's	10	68,830	15,308	12,616	1,806	29,730
DISTRICT 6 Montgomery	9 ^c	77,778	6,860	17,513	1,182	25,555
DISTRICT 7 Anne Arundel	6	69,800	5,917	10,881	1,765	18,563
DISTRICT 8 Baltimore	12	56,750	8,888	12,506	1,525	22,919
DISTRICT 9 Harford	3	54,867	3,637	13,121	972	17,730
DISTRICT 10 Carroll	2	58,750	2,018	8,599	1,200	11,817
Howard	3	53,900	3,962	18,251	1,064	23,277
DISTRICT 11 Frederick	2	68,950	3,848	19,306	1,309	24,463
Washington	2	58,350	3,453	12,442	1,491	17,386
DISTRICT 12 Allegany	2	36,750	974	7,115	936	9,025
Garrett	1	26,100	878	7,260	758	8,896
STATE	88	52,048	7,641	10,653	1,637	19,931

^aChief Judge of District Court not included in statistics. Number of judges as of June 30, 1988.

^bPopulation estimate for July 1, 1988, issued by the Maryland Center for Health Statistics.

^cTwo Juvenile Court judges and juvenile causes omitted as included in juvenile statistics.

TABLE DC-5
POPULATION AND CASELOAD PER DISTRICT COURT JUDGE^a
AS OF JUNE 30, 1991

JULY 1, 1990—JUNE 30, 1991
FISCAL 1991

	Number of Judges	Population Per Judge ^b	CASES FILED OR PROCESSED PER JUDGE			
			Civil	Motor Vehicle	Criminal	Total
DISTRICT 1						
Baltimore City	23	32,087	10,638	4,035	2,338	17,011
DISTRICT 2						
Dorchester	1	30,300	3,602	12,086	1,792	17,480
Somerset	1	20,200	1,569	10,478	1,086	13,133
Wicomico	2	37,850	4,765	12,206	1,557	18,528
Worcester	1	41,200	3,124	20,869	3,827	27,820
DISTRICT 3						
Caroline	1	26,300	2,100	5,846	1,014	8,960
Cecil	2	37,800	2,015	17,564	1,498	21,077
Kent	1	17,300	1,704	3,916	537	6,157
Queen Anne's	1	35,100	2,029	10,236	787	13,052
Talbot	1	28,900	2,766	10,793	1,138	14,697
DISTRICT 4						
Calvert	1	54,800	1,836	14,782	1,710	18,328
Charles	2	53,400	3,068	8,074	1,909	13,051
St. Mary's	1	77,000	5,460	11,144	2,118	18,722
DISTRICT 5						
Prince George's	11	64,355	15,451	14,848	2,267	32,566
DISTRICT 6						
Montgomery	9 ^c	86,067	8,498	18,184	1,582	28,264
DISTRICT 7						
Anne Arundel	7	63,057	5,631	12,830	1,882	20,343
DISTRICT 8						
Baltimore	12	57,425	11,382	14,013	1,640	27,035
DISTRICT 9						
Harford	4	44,875	3,158	9,978	905	14,041
DISTRICT 10						
Carroll	2	65,000	2,496	10,963	1,226	14,685
Howard	4	46,575	3,939	13,065	1,102	18,106
DISTRICT 11						
Frederick	2	76,350	5,718	20,684	1,856	28,258
Washington	2	60,300	4,322	12,099	1,773	18,194
DISTRICT 12						
Allegany	2	35,900	1,233	7,953	1,258	10,444
Garrett	1	26,400	984	8,902	1,134	11,020
STATE	94	51,144	8,169	11,256	1,820	21,245

^aChief Judge of District Court not included in statistics. Number of judges as of June 30, 1991.

^bPopulation estimate for July 1, 1991, issued by the Maryland Center for Health Statistics.

^cTwo Juvenile Court judges and juvenile causes omitted as included in juvenile statistics.

TABLE DC-10
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED CASES RECEIVED BY
THE DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND
FISCAL 1987—FISCAL 1991

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Change
DISTRICT 1						
Baltimore City	2,825	2,947	3,048	2,527	2,134	-1,413
DISTRICT 2						
Dorchester	405	357	342	358	353	-52
Somerset	162	277	290	298	300	+38
Wicomico	522	642	716	793	673	-120
Worcester	908	813	893	957	862	-95
DISTRICT 3						
Caroline	194	229	272	218	202	-92
Cecil	802	854	1,051	1,217	1,088	-129
Kent	213	217	190	166	140	-73
Queen Anne's	278	304	330	306	342	+36
Talbot	306	322	338	357	435	+78
DISTRICT 4						
Calvert	766	825	984	1,120	1,190	+66
Charles	822	1,242	1,181	1,113	1,090	-23
St. Mary's	488	682	604	579	926	+347
DISTRICT 5						
Prince George's	6,466	6,647	6,860	6,041	4,836	-1,205
DISTRICT 6						
Montgomery	5,117	5,674	5,692	6,179	6,651	+472
DISTRICT 7						
Anne Arundel	5,453	7,219	7,710	6,877	6,109	-768
DISTRICT 8						
Baltimore	4,287	4,645	4,928	4,560	4,093	-467
DISTRICT 9						
Harford	1,283	1,511	1,579	1,477	1,550	+73
DISTRICT 10						
Carroll	538	739	714	920		
Howard	2,114	2,767	3,062	2,493		
DISTRICT 11						
Frederick	1,266	1,525	1,752	1,555		
Washington	922	1,002	1,209	1,317		
DISTRICT 12						
Allegany	487	522	530	574		
Garrett	230	405	393	406		
STATE	36,832	42,367	44,666	42,406	38,707	-3,700

TABLE DC-12
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
EMERGENCY EVALUATION AND DOMESTIC ABUSE HEARINGS
HELD IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND

FISCAL 1987—FISCAL 1991

	EMERGENCY HEARINGS					DOMESTIC ABUSE				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
DISTRICT 1										
Baltimore City	400	550	815	828	680	1,848	1,742	2,027	2,120	
DISTRICT 2										
Dorchester	20	20	22	23	20	21	20	29	31	
Somerset	20	10	13	12	4	20	7	19	15	
Wicomico	47	58	65	69	42	99	75	89	114	
Worcester	34	37	32	17	18	24	32	31	37	
DISTRICT 3										
Caroline	7	3	3	4	4	18	27	15	21	
Cecil	42	31	29	28	39	68	86	69	84	
Kent	8	15	17	13	20	6	9	11	18	
Queen Anne's	7	3	9	12	8	27	19	24	17	
Talbot	8	20	16	13	7	7	14	22	18	
DISTRICT 4										
Calvert	19	7	1	1	4	11	26	15	24	
Charles	22	27	34	37	39	3	11	23	58	
St. Mary's	49	49	65	75	35	50	67	74	44	
DISTRICT 5										
Prince George's	547	548	430	454	420	496	614	673	782	
DISTRICT 6										
Montgomery	302	145	265	336	406	304	344	405	456	
DISTRICT 7										
Anne Arundel	233	274	199	223	175	326	387	300	393	
DISTRICT 8										
Baltimore	371	391	331	383	420	579	656	623	777	
DISTRICT 9										
Harford	28	14	6	18	20	28	15	4	62	
DISTRICT 10										
Carroll	25	34	16	42	20	37	53	49	53	
Howard	38	34	35	57	73	97	85	95	110	
DISTRICT 11										
Frederick	42	48	35	35	46	113	84	85	147	
Washington	18	16	24	24	31	102	97	114	129	
DISTRICT 12										
Allegany	33	35	53	34	33	88	111	116	119	
Garrett	11	12	20	11	13	48	80	66	83	
STATE	2,331	2,379	2,535	2,747	2,777	4,420	4,661	4,978	5,710	4,661



The Circuit Court for Wicomico County

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

ALFRED T. TRUITT, JR.

CHIEF JUDGE

ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

P.O. BOX 866

SALISBURY, MARYLAND 21803-0866

TELEPHONE (301) 548-4822


October 22, 1992

The Honorable Robert C. Murphy
Administrative Office of the Courts
Courts of Appeal Building
Annapolis, MD 21401

Dear Chief:

I have reviewed the Statistical Needs Analysis for New Judgeships and, at this time, this Circuit is not requesting any additional personnel for Fiscal 1994.

Sincerely yours,


Alfred T. Truitt, Jr.
Judge

The Second Judicial Circuit of Maryland

CIRCUIT COURT FOR CAROLINE COUNTY

J. OWEN WISE
CIRCUIT ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

October 20, 1992

COURT HOUSE
P.O. BOX 358
DENTON, MARYLAND 21629
301-479-2303

George B. Riggin, Jr.
State Court Administrator
Administrative Office of the Courts
Courts of Appeal Building
Annapolis, MD 21401

Dear Mr. Riggin:

Pursuant to your Memorandum of October 5, 1992, I have reviewed the Statistical Needs Analysis for New Judgeships in the Circuit Court. I believe it justifies our continuing request for an additional judgeship for this Circuit. As I have pointed out for several years, our greatest and most immediate need is in Cecil County where I would expect the new judge to be resident. He or she would also be required to sit in other counties in the Circuit on a regular basis to meet our shortfall in those counties.

Table 2 shows projected filings in our Circuit of 10,688 for FY93. This is for six judges in our Circuit. In contrast, the First Circuit already has seven judges and a projected caseload for FY93 of 10,673. The Fourth Circuit also has seven judges authorized and a caseload of 9,799 projected for FY93. Table 6 also indicates the comparative need for an additional judgeship in this Circuit and Cecil County in particular. Table 8 shows we are short 3.3 judges based on 1994 projected filings. So even one new position by 1994 will still leave us short of our needs.

There are also a couple of factors unique to this Circuit which need to be stressed. First, we are the only Circuit with five counties. Second, no other Circuit has more than one single-judge county - we have four. The significance of this is that we have one of our courts dark during much of the year just so our judges can have a vacation. If a judge from a neighboring county comes over and fills in, then court in his home county is shut down. This is not an efficient use of judicial resources. While retired judges do provide valuable assistance there are limits on that resource. The fact that we have to rely on volunteer retired judges at all to handle our regular workload indicates that we are understaffed.


Mr. Riggin

- 2 -

Oct. 20, 1992

We ask your favorable and prompt consideration of this request for an additional judgeship for the Second Circuit.

Very truly yours,


J. Owen Wise

JOW/sw



The Circuit Court for Baltimore County

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

CHAMBERS OF
EDWARD A. DEWATERS, JR.
CHIEF JUDGE AND
CIRCUIT ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

COUNTY COURTS BUILDING
TOWSON, MARYLAND 21204
(301) 887-2842

October 26, 1992

The Honorable Robert C. Murphy
Chief Judge
The Court of Appeals of Maryland
Courts of Appeals Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Chief Judge Murphy:

This is in response to a request by the Administrative Office of the Courts concerning the report prepared on the need for additional judgeships, entitled Statistical Analysis of the Need for Additional Judgeships in the Circuit Court (Fiscal 1994).

As indicated in the chart below, the number of filings in the Circuit Court for Baltimore County has risen by approximately 26 percent since Fiscal 1985. During that year, Baltimore County reported 20,176 original and reopened cases while in Fiscal 1992, the number of these filings totaled 25,736.

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
Civil	11,200	12,044	11,633	13,365	13,111	13,673	14,061	15,088
Juv.	3,177	3,719	3,975	3,425	3,478	3,862	3,368	3,448
Crm.	5,799	7,374	8,717	8,719	9,782	9,739	7,955	7,200
Total	20,176	23,137	24,325	25,509	26,371	27,274	25,384	25,736

According to Table 8 in the AOC Statistical Analysis, the Third Judicial Circuit is in need of 2.3 additional judges in Fiscal 1994, 1.9 in Harford County and 0.4 in Baltimore County. The apparent lesser need for an additional judge in Baltimore County is directly related to the overall reduction in the number of criminal filings over the past two fiscal years. In Fiscal 1990, there were 9,739 criminal filings compared to 7,200 reported in Fiscal 1992. This, as you are aware, is directly related to the success of Balti-

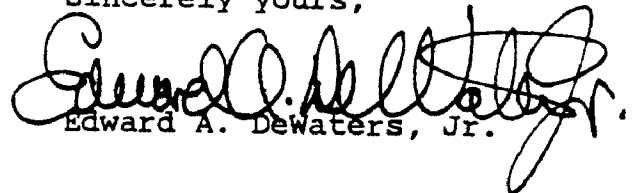
The Honorable Robert C. Murphy
October 26, 1992
Page 2

more County's Instant Jury Trial Program. Exhibit A-1 and B-1 depicts data on the number of original jury trial prayers (original filings) in Baltimore County since this program began. In Calendar Year 1989, the year before implementation of the program, 4,520 jury trial demands were reported in the Circuit Court for Baltimore County. Two years later, after all District Court locations were added to the program, the number of these requests diminished to approximately 1,794 cases (Calendar Year 1991). Over the past twelve months, approximately 125 jury trial prayers are received on a monthly basis compared to 350 requests when the program first began.

Because of the accomplishments of this program and other case management techniques, I plan not to request an additional Circuit Court judgeship in the upcoming fiscal year for Baltimore County. It is my hope that with a full complement of judges and with the use of retired judges in the settlement court, the Circuit Court for Baltimore County will be able to keep abreast of its burgeoning workload. I will continue to review our judicial needs within the upcoming year when hopefully the construction of three new courtrooms and chambers will begin.

With respect to Harford County, I have forwarded a copy of the AOC Statistical Analysis to Judge Carr, and I am awaiting his response. As soon as I hear from him, I will forward to you my recommendations.

Sincerely yours,


Edward A. Dewaters, Jr.

EADjr/mc

Attachments

cc: Honorable Barbara Kerr Howe
Honorable William O. Carr
Mr. George B. Riggin, Jr.
Mr. Peter J. Lally

Exhibit A-1

JURY TRIALS PRAYED FROM THE DISTRICT COURT AND FILED
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY (ORIGINAL FILINGS)
(January, 1989 - August, 1992)

	1989	1990	1991	1992
January	428	324 (A)	253	161
February	308	237	178	110
March	329	403	249	178
April	429	321	161 (D)	167
May	367	298	94	96
June	361	287	100	112
July	353	301 (B)	107	94
August	437	308	123	79
September	340	254	102	
October	344	236	154	
November	440	300 (C)	122	
December	384	226	151	
	4,520	3,495	1,794	

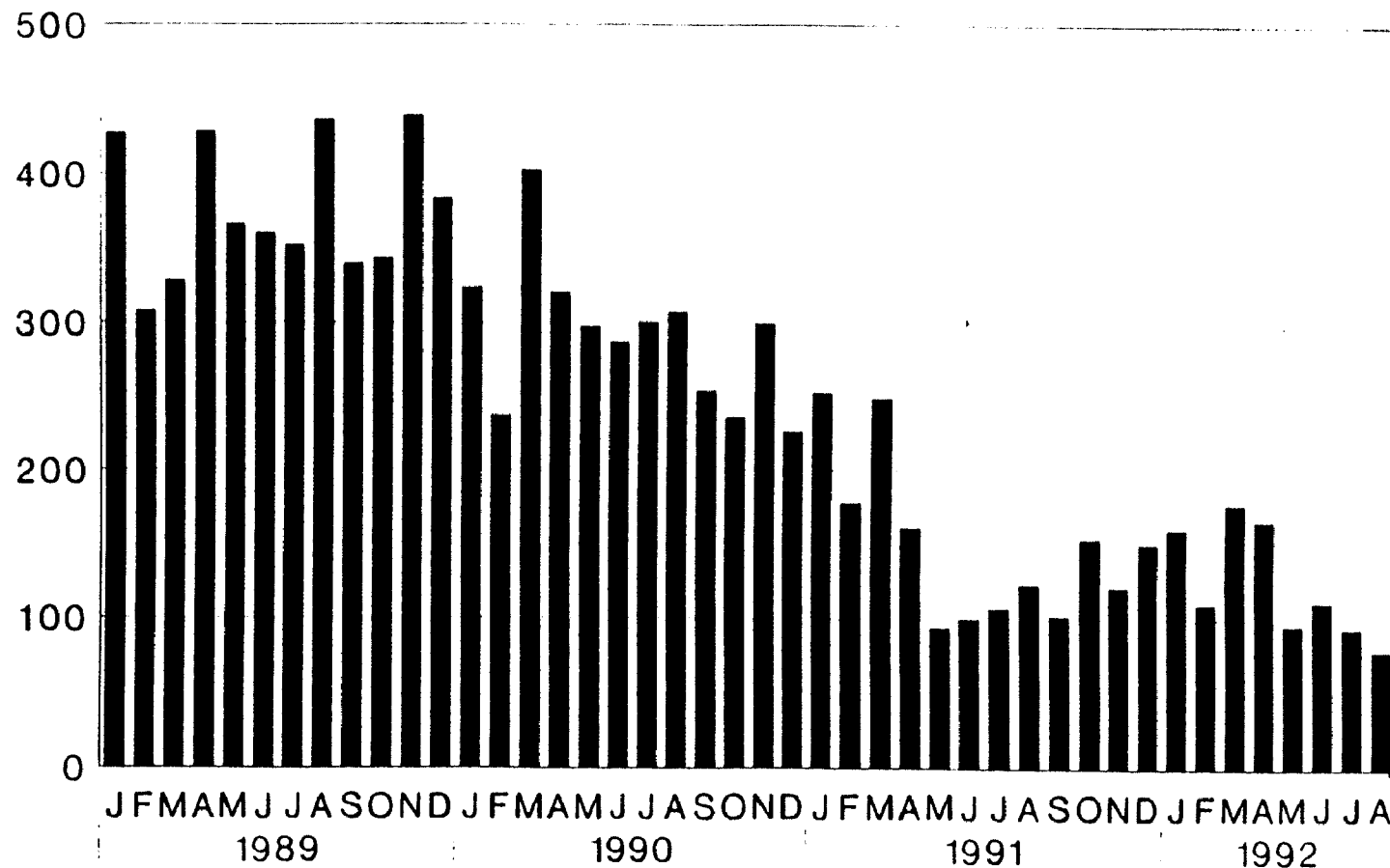
(A) January, 1990, Instant Jury Trial Program was initiated in Towson District Court.

(B) Program expanded to Dundalk on July 31, 1990.

(C) On November 7, 1990, a third District Court is added in Owings Mill.

(D) Program was added to Catonsville and Essex on April 1, 1991.

Jury Trial Prayers/Circuit Ct Baltimore County CY-89,90,91,92



- (A) January, 1990, Program Initiated in Towson District Court.
- (B) July 31, 1990, Program Expanded to Dundalk.
- (C) November 7, 1990, Program Expanded to Owings Mill.
- (D) April 1, 1991, Program Expanded to Catonsville and Essex.

The Circuit Court of Harford County

Exhibit B-4

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

BEL AIR, MARYLAND 21014

CHAMBERS OF
WILLIAM O. CARR
JUDGE

November 5, 1992

The Honorable Edward A. DeWaters, Jr.
Chief Judge and
Circuit Administrative Judge
County Courts Building
Towson, MD 21204

Re: Circuit Court Judgeships

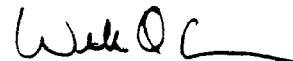
Dear Judge DeWaters:

Pursuant to your recent letter and the attached Statistical Needs Analysis, I am hereby asking that you request that Judge Murphy seek another Circuit Court judgeship for Harford County.

Due to the increase in both civil and criminal filings, I believe that there is an urgent need for a new position for this jurisdiction.

If you have any questions or if I can provide you with any further information, please feel free to call at any time.

Very truly yours,



WILLIAM O. CARR

WOC:jjc

STATE OF MARYLAND
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
COURT HOUSE
ELLCOTT CITY

RAYMOND J. KANE, JR.
JUDGE

21043

AREA CODE 410
313-2083

October 23, 1992

George B. Riggin, Jr.
State Court Administrator
Administrative Office of the Courts
Courts of Appeal Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

RE: Statistical Needs Analysis for New Judgeships in Circuit
Courts - 1993 Session (Fiscal 1994)

Dear Mr. Riggin:

My colleagues and I believe there is a need for an additional judgeship in the Circuit Court for Howard County. We would appreciate your endorsement of our request.

As a result of our previous request for an additional judgeship for fiscal year 1993, the Howard County Bar Association, the Howard County Executive Chuck Ecker, and Circuit Administrative Judge Raymond G. Thieme, Jr., supported our request. We anticipate their continued support for a new judgeship in fiscal year 1994.

Complete physical facilities in support of this request are now available. These include a courtroom, judicial chambers, and staff offices. Financial support for an additional judge is dependent on the health of the local and state economies, which cannot be ascertained at this time. However, the Howard County Executive has indicated that funds would be made available as soon as possible.

There are several additional factors supporting an additional judgeship in Howard County. These factors include the use of retired judges, the delay in disposing of civil cases, and number of complex and notorious cases before the Court. In fiscal years 1992 and 1993, retired judges were used extensively in the Circuit Court. In fiscal year 1992, Judges MacDaniel and Nissel were used 72.5 days. In fiscal year 1993, Judge Nissel has already served the Court 25 days and is projected to serve a total of 76 days. The use of Judges MacDaniel and Nissel as an unofficial fifth judge further underscore the need for an additional judge in the Howard County Circuit Court.

STATISTICAL NEEDS

-2-

The delay in disposing of civil cases in Howard County is another indication of the need for an additional judge. In the Statistical Needs Analysis, Howard County takes the second longest time disposing of its civil cases. Howard County takes the longest time in the State to dispose of its civil cases, when cases over 721 days are included. This data is consistent with that of past years. From fiscal year 1988 to 1991, for civil cases excluding those over 721 days, Howard County was ranked third, first, first, and fifth longest in disposing of its civil cases, respectively.

Further underlining the need for an additional judge is the high number of complex and notorious cases tried and pending trial in Howard County. These cases consume an inordinate amount of court resources. Often preventing a judge from adjudicating other cases for several weeks. In fiscal year 1992, for example, there were fifteen murder cases pending trial, in five of those cases a notice to seek the death penalty had been filed. Howard County cases have also received national attention. A case that involved the death of a Maryland State Police Officer received attention from the President of the United States and national news organizations. A case pending before the Court involving a death during an apparent carjacking has spurred state and federal anti-carjacking legislation and several hours of national television news coverage.

Trusting that you will endorse our efforts in this matter, I remain.

Yours very truly,



Raymond J. Kane, Jr.
Judge

RJK/jfs

cc: Honorable Raymond G. Thieme, Jr.

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
OF MARYLAND
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND
20850

October 30, 1992

The Honorable Robert C. Murphy
Chief Judge
Administrative Office of the Courts
Court of Appeals Building
361 Rowe Boulevard
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

RE: Statistical Needs Analysis for New Judgeships
in the Circuit Courts - 1993 Session
(Fiscal 1994)

Dear Judge Murphy:

This letter is written in response to your statistical needs analysis for additional circuit court judgeships for fiscal year 1994. I have reviewed the informational tables contained therein and find that there is an unequivocal need for additional judgeships for the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Maryland. We realize your genuine concern with the state currently projecting a very substantial deficit, but we cannot defer this request as our substantial caseload will not permit us to do so.

There is one area, however, we would like to expound upon in relation to the analysis, and that concerns Table 2. We understand the projections in Table 2 are based upon a linear regression method of predicting future case filings (fiscal 1993 and 1994) which ultimately is the most important data element in your analysis. However, reviewing our linear regression projections which are based upon the last seven years of original filings we showed a substantial increase in projected fiscal year 1994 filings compared to your staff's analysis. After diligent attempts to achieve the same results my staff was unable to reconcile the future projections with a seven-year base line.

The Administrative Office of the Courts seemingly has used an aggregate of case filings of varying years to project

The Hon. Robert C. Murphy
Page Two
October 29, 1992

future filings for most jurisdictions resulting in independent methods of projecting. We would consider adjustments to fiscal year numbers necessary in certain cases i.e., asbestos, Dalkan Shield, etc., but to eliminate or delete actual fiscal year data by varying years, jurisdiction by jurisdiction, is baffling to us on a statistical analysis basis. As can be seen from Table 1 attached, the figures in the red/shaded areas exhibit the years of data your staff used to project fiscal year 1994 case filings (demonstrated in green). It is apparent that no less than ten methods were used for calculating the projections.

Our Table 2 is a spread sheet delineating what we perceived the projection method used for each jurisdiction. From this spread sheet, each projection can be readily found for each jurisdiction then cross-referenced for each method. We were able to calculate methods used state-wide with the exception of three counties and determined that fiscal year 1990 was the only year total case filings were used uniformly in all ten methods for each jurisdiction.

If the methods used for Baltimore City and Baltimore County were applied to Montgomery County, we would show the need of 3.2 and 5.09, judicial officers, respectively (as shown by projected filings in blue on Table 2). Montgomery and Prince George's Counties reflect similar attributes; geographical area, population projections, and actual fiscal year 1992 case filings. Therefore, we feel the same methodology should have been applied to the sister counties or for all four large jurisdictions. Using the method applied to Prince George's County (please see Table 2), Montgomery County would have shown a need of 7.60 judicial officers (as shown by projected filings in blue on Table 2).

With Montgomery County's criminal caseload beginning to escalate once again, as can be seen from Graph A, we fear that our procedural success in reducing filing to disposition times will not overcome the need for additional judicial officers. Furthermore, as shown by Graph B, total original case filings continue to dramatically increase.

In the past five consecutive years, your statistical needs analysis has shown Frederick County in need of an additional judgeship, however it has been denied certification for a position. Since the third judge was added to Frederick County's compliment in fiscal year 1985, case filings have nearly doubled. Increased population (see Graph C), industry

The Hon. Robert C. Murphy
Page Three
October 29, 1992

and employment growth have steadily accelerated which no doubt has contributed to the increase in filings. Judges from Montgomery County are often scheduled to sit in Frederick to accommodate that county with its crushing caseload. As your report reflects, Frederick County continues to be one of the most needy jurisdictions for additional judicial manpower.

We have exhaustively reviewed the statistical needs analysis, and we appreciate the difficult period of fiscal austerity in which we find ourselves, both at the state and local levels. We are, however, sincerely hopeful you are cognizant of our dilemma of coping with a demanding caseload, rising population, and the lack of judicial resources to cope with this perplexing situation.

We understand that you regard the statistical needs analysis as only the beginning point for making a recommendation of need. In summary, we strongly request your assistance in securing the appointment of the two year old vacancy in Montgomery County and seek your support in certifying to the General Assembly the need for additional circuit court judges in both Frederick and Montgomery counties.

Very truly yours,

William M. Cave
by Paul H. Weinstein

William M. Cave
Circuit Administrative Judge

Paul H. Weinstein

Paul H. Weinstein
County Administrative Judge

phq
Attachments

cc: George B. Riggin, Jr., State Court Administrator
The Honorable G. Edward Dwyer, Jr.
Circuit Court Judges

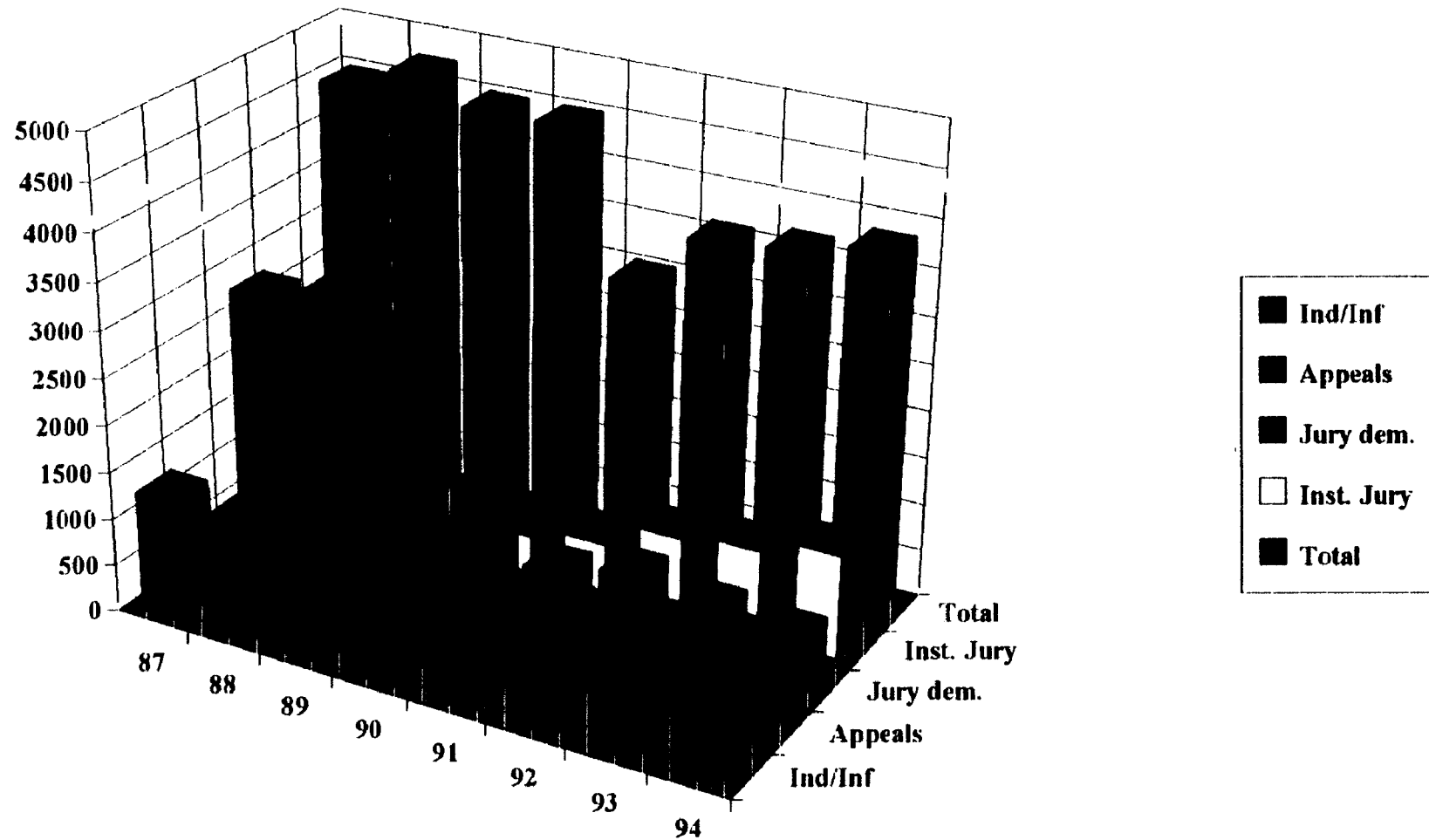
TABLE 1

	<--	A O C Data								-->
	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
1st Circuit	6,366	7,552	7,670	7,930	8,836	8,947	9,190	10,882	10,673	11,145
Dorchester (3)	1,480	1,837	1,865	1,726	1,800	1,792	1,674	2,218	2,084	2,152
Somerset (8)	759	940	1,021	1,108	1,314	1,334	1,579	1,784	1,805	1,930
Wicomico (3)	2,245	2,644	2,604	2,994	3,621	3,663	3,577	3,854	4,045	4,212
Worcester (1)	1,882	2,131	2,180	2,102	2,101	2,158	2,360	3,026	2,739	2,851
2nd Circuit	5,625	5,891	6,259	6,939	7,840	9,238	9,721	10,442	10,688	11,345
Caroline (7)	897	977	1,016	1,180	1,238	1,283	1,401	1,325	1,520	1,601
Cecil (6)	2,484	2,376	2,549	2,897	3,194	3,817	4,001	4,633	4,458	4,712
Hent (7)	372	551	668	643	661	883	966	1,437	1,205	1,324
Queen Ann's (3)	939	944	951	1,045	1,306	1,654	1,648	1,342	1,644	1,733
Talbot (4)	933	1,043	1,075	1,174	1,441	1,601	1,705	1,705	1,861	1,975
3rd Circuit	25,144	28,487	29,792	31,968	33,334	33,713	31,995	33,492	34,043	34,483
Baltimore (2)	20,176	23,137	24,325	25,509	26,371	27,274	25,384	25,736	26,525	26,741
Harford (3)	4,968	5,350	5,467	6,459	6,963	6,439	6,611	7,756	7,518	7,742
4th Circuit	5,947	6,645	6,679	7,463	8,097	8,832	8,645	9,350	9,799	10,243
Allegany (3)	1,702	1,935	1,828	2,052	2,226	2,296	2,366	2,576	2,662	2,782
Garrett (3)	718	684	747	906	949	1,063	1,090	1,131	1,204	1,267
Washington (7)	3,527	4,026	4,104	4,505	4,922	5,473	5,189	5,643	5,933	6,194
5th Circuit	26,037	26,681	25,329	25,611	26,808	31,675	38,995	40,074	32,504	33,533
Anne Arundel (10)	18,250	18,257	16,723	15,717	16,565	19,960	26,633	26,798	19,068	19,393
Carroll (6)	3,543	3,603	3,757	4,049	4,247	4,563	4,978	5,581	5,305	5,545
Howard (0)	4,244	4,821	4,849	5,845	5,996	7,152	7,384	7,695	8,131	8,595
6th Circuit	19,651	20,837	22,265	25,328	28,153	30,849	30,577	38,959	34,495	36,159
Frederick (0)	2,718	3,163	3,388	3,805	4,159	4,787	5,281	5,289	5,591	5,916
Montgomery (7)	16,933	17,674	18,877	21,523	23,994	26,062	25,296	33,670	28,904	30,243
7th Circuit	36,066	39,422	43,583	45,077	46,932	49,807	50,728	52,777	53,496	54,722
Calvert (0)	1,467	1,585	1,536	1,695	1,793	2,913	2,868	2,904	2,982	3,167
Charles (6)	3,195	3,804	4,710	4,733	4,825	4,741	4,934	5,539	5,707	5,964
Prince George's (5)	29,916	32,542	34,525	35,314	36,533	38,931	39,037	40,082	40,501	41,077
St. Mary's (4)	1,488	1,491	2,812	3,335	3,781	3,222	3,889	4,252	4,306	4,514
8th Circuit	47,128	50,695	52,302	53,058	51,058	52,858	59,393	60,675	55,975	56,847
Baltimore City (9)	47,128	50,695	52,302	53,058	51,058	52,858	59,393	60,675	55,975	56,847
Nationwide	171,964	186,210	193,879	203,374	211,058	225,919	239,244	256,651	241,673	248,477
Method 0: Unknown										
Method 1: 7 yrs. '86-'92										
Method 2: 6 yrs. '87-'92										
Method 3: 5 yrs. '88-'92										
Method 4: 4 yrs. '89-'92										
Method 5: 3 yrs. '90-'92										
Method 6: 7 yrs. '85-'91										
Method 7: 4 yrs. '88-'91										
Method 8: 3 yrs. '89-'91										
Method 9: 6 yrs. '85-'90										
Method 10: 5 yrs. '86-'90										

	83/1	83/2	83/3	83/4	83/5	83/6	83/7	83/8	83/9	83/10	83/11	83/12	83/13	83/14	83/15	83/16	83/17	83/18	83/19	83/20	83/21	83/22
First Circuit	10,722	11,224	10,904	11,474	11,034	11,660	11,059	11,697	11,608	12,576	10,289	10,733	10,088	10,477	9,522	9,899	10,558	11,044	10,185	10,561		
Dorchester (3)	1,963	1,992	2,006	2,052	2,099	2,185	2,155	2,269	2,321	2,534	1,815	1,831	1,691	1,874	1,566	1,503	1,956	1,993	1,727	1,711		
Somerset (8)	1,851	1,989	1,881	2,031	1,909	2,071	1,917	2,082	2,016	2,241	1,783	1,910	1,835	1,979	1,807	1,839	1,721	1,838	1,684	1,792		
Wicomico (3)	4,172	4,395	4,190	4,419	4,045	4,212	3,832	3,893	3,889	3,985	4,309	4,561	4,091	4,270	3,554	3,532	4,598	4,895	4,633	4,938		
Worcester (1)	2,737	2,848	2,827	2,972	2,982	3,192	3,156	3,453	3,383	3,817	2,382	2,433	2,471	2,554	2,595	2,724	2,283	2,317	2,122	2,119		
Second Circuit	11,315	12,132	11,472	12,348	11,502	12,391	11,383	12,211	11,004	11,606	11,031	11,785	11,845	12,819	11,755	12,695	10,830	11,532	11,371	12,198		
Caroline (7)	1,477	1,545	1,466	1,530	1,421	1,487	1,407	1,444	1,378	1,399	1,561	1,644	1,523	1,584	1,552	1,633	1,551	1,633	1,556	1,639		
Cecil (6)	4,866	5,244	4,951	5,361	4,992	5,420	5,037	5,487	4,968	5,374	4,488	4,778	4,855	5,248	4,881	5,285	4,374	4,844	4,730	5,083		
Kent (7)	1,329	1,454	1,380	1,524	1,468	1,675	1,590	1,831	1,649	1,926	1,113	1,200	1,205	1,324	1,294	1,447	1,079	1,181	1,010	1,075		
Queen Ann's (3)	1,727	1,841	1,736	1,853	1,680	1,773	1,513	1,523	1,236	1,080	1,909	2,049	2,168	2,384	2,049	2,220	1,887	2,023	2,068	2,245		
Talbot (4)	1,917	2,048	1,940	2,081	1,923	2,056	1,837	1,927	1,774	1,826	1,960	2,098	2,094	2,269	1,978	2,110	1,939	2,072	2,006	2,156		
Third Circuit	34,850	35,606	34,278	34,820	33,413	33,584	32,823	32,698	32,846	32,735	36,802	38,036	32,914	32,960	31,006	30,336	39,766	41,468	38,456	39,855		
Baltimore (2)	27,059	27,477	26,525	26,741	25,895	25,842	25,243	24,863	24,593	23,824	29,229	30,156	26,319	26,372	24,863	24,369	31,753	33,078	30,483	31,515		
Harford (3)	7,790	8,129	7,754	8,079	7,518	7,742	7,580	7,835	8,252	8,911	7,573	7,880	8,594	6,587	6,143	5,967	8,013	8,390	7,973	8,340		
Fourth Circuit	9,875	10,354	9,941	10,445	9,774	10,206	9,624	9,981	9,480	9,719	9,952	10,448	9,758	10,186	9,347	9,621	10,352	10,911	10,439	11,018		
Allegany (3)	2,646	2,782	2,699	2,835	2,660	2,779	2,646	2,758	2,693	2,833	2,614	2,725	2,589	2,690	2,506	2,576	2,846	2,782	2,827	2,739		
Garrett (3)	1,251	1,329	1,240	1,313	1,205	1,264	1,202	1,259	1,183	1,197	1,250	1,324	1,235	1,302	1,246	1,318	1,285	1,342	1,350	1,446		
Washington (7)	5,979	6,264	6,002	6,297	5,909	6,164	5,777	5,964	5,605	5,690	6,088	6,399	5,933	6,194	5,595	5,729	6,441	6,807	6,462	6,833		
Fifth Circuit	41,250	43,877	43,290	46,682	44,967	49,078	46,168	50,879	45,314	49,513	37,723	39,521	46,529	51,031	50,773	56,867	31,558	32,382	32,954	34,101		
Anne Arundel (10)	27,191	28,966	29,051	31,523	30,804	34,027	31,832	35,569	31,302	34,721	23,943	24,957	32,369	35,983	36,155	41,189	17,986	18,037	19,068	19,389		
Carroll (6)	5,667	5,984	5,751	6,101	5,822	6,202	5,947	6,388	6,059	6,568	5,305	5,545	5,545	5,856	5,693	6,058	5,111	5,321	5,249	5,490		
Howard (0)	8,392	8,927	8,487	9,059	8,341	8,850	8,389	8,922	7,953	8,225	8,475	9,019	8,615	9,192	8,926	9,620	8,480	9,024	8,837	9,218		
Sixth Circuit	39,068	41,801	39,546	42,458	39,679	42,648	40,171	43,386	41,572	45,627	35,860	37,956	35,182	37,026	33,496	34,708	37,243	39,557	38,442	41,034		
Frederick (0)	5,860	6,258	5,908	6,324	5,891	6,300	5,850	6,238	5,821	5,872	5,991	6,409	6,278	6,783	6,425	6,986	5,831	6,224	5,870	6,272		
Montgomery (7)	33,209	35,543	33,639	36,135	33,788	36,347	34,321	37,147	35,951	39,755	29,870	31,547	28,904	30,243	27,070	27,721	31,412	33,333	32,573	34,762		
Seventh Circuit	55,344	57,455	54,730	56,610	54,823	56,743	54,675	56,521	54,074	55,559	56,678	59,110	55,076	57,059	54,850	56,748	58,053	60,702	57,024	59,436		
Calvert (0)	3,305	3,585	3,433	3,761	3,483	3,832	3,442	3,770	2,886	2,882	3,250	3,504	3,941	4,405	4,137	4,675	3,091	3,320	3,361	3,652		
Charles (8)	5,564	5,766	5,380	5,513	5,471	5,643	5,594	5,827	5,869	6,268	5,707	5,964	4,990	5,042	4,997	5,051	6,034	6,343	5,557	5,756		
Prince George's (5)	41,746	43,006	41,539	42,720	41,591	42,795	41,334	42,409	40,501	41,077	42,783	44,289	42,202	43,559	41,923	43,175	43,716	45,368	42,982	44,441		
St. Mary's (4)	4,729	5,098	4,379	4,616	4,278	4,473	4,306	4,514	4,818	5,333	4,937	5,353	3,943	4,053	3,793	3,847	5,212	5,671	5,144	5,587		
Eighth Circuit	60,566	62,135	61,158	62,948	62,479	64,836	64,843	68,381	65,459	69,368	59,477	60,901	61,374	63,454	66,939	71,106	55,975	56,847	53,535	53,843		
Baltimore City (9)	60,566	62,135	61,158	62,948	62,479	64,836	64,843	68,381	65,459	69,368	59,477	60,901	61,374	63,454	66,939	71,106	55,975	56,847	53,535	53,843		
Statewide	262,990	274,583	265,321	277,787	267,671	281,145	270,744	285,754	271,337	266,703	257,813	268,472	262,784	275,011	267,686	281,779	254,333	264,442	252,387	262,048		
Method 0 Unknown																						
Method 1 7 yrs '86-'92																						
Method 2 6 yrs '87-'92																						
Method 3 5 yrs '88-'92																						
Method 4 4 yrs '89-'92																						
Method 5 3 yrs '90-'92																						
Method 6 7 yrs '85-'91																						
Method 7 4 yrs '88-'91																						
Method 8 3 yrs '89-'91																						
Method 9 6 yrs '85-'90																						
Method 10 5 yrs '86-'90																						

GRAPH "A"

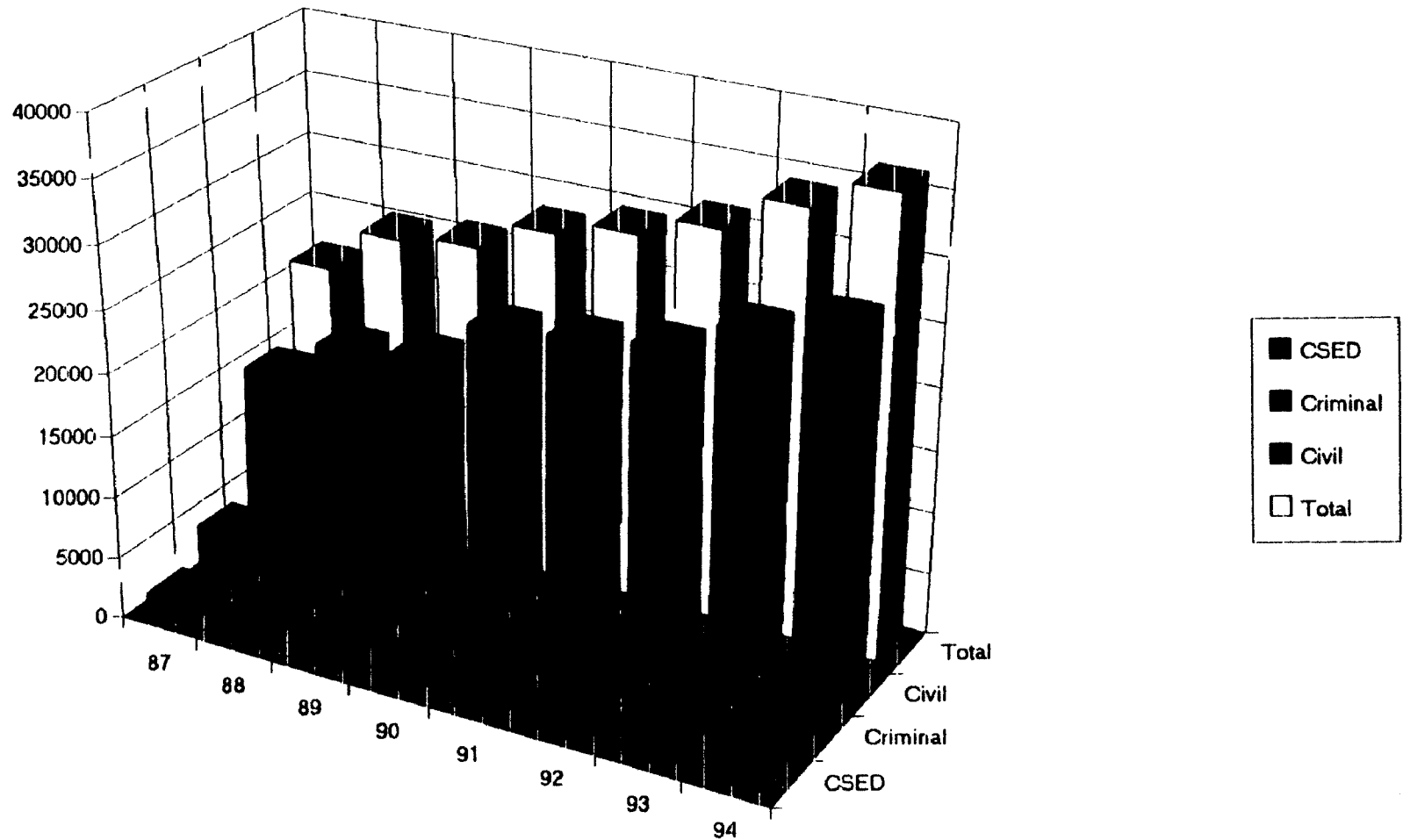
**MONTGOMERY COUNTY
CRIMINAL ORIGINAL FILINGS FY 1987-1994**



***EXCLUDES RE-OPENED CASE FILINGS**

GRAPH "B"

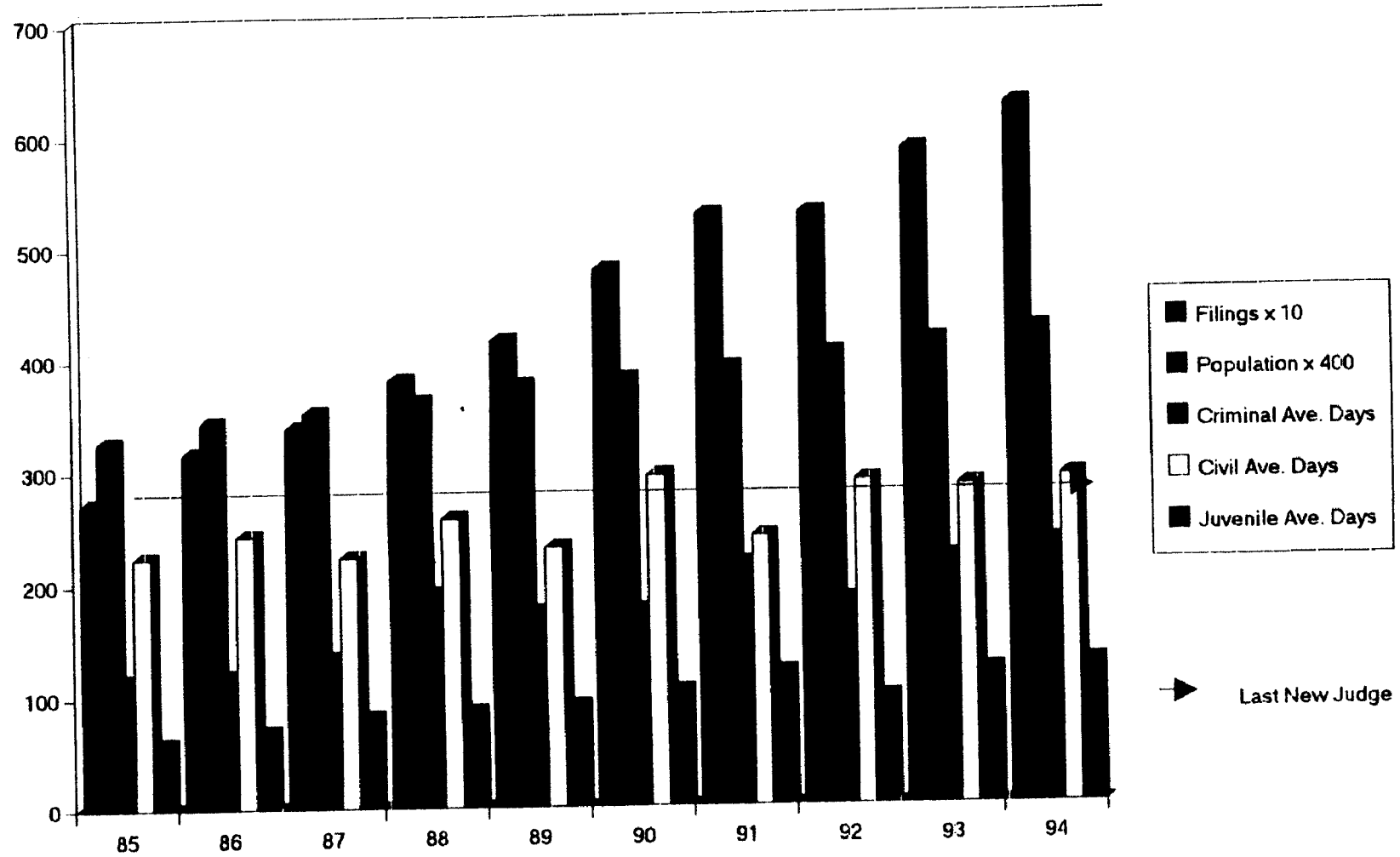
MONTGOMERY COUNTY TOTAL ORIGINAL CASE FILINGS FY 1987-1994



*EXCLUDES RE-OPENED CASE FILINGS

GRAPH "C"

FREDERICK COUNTY FY 1985-1994





Seventh Judicial Circuit of Maryland

COURT HOUSE

UPPER MARLBORO, MARYLAND 20772

GRAYDON S. MCKEE, III
JUDGE

(301) 952-3227

November 16, 1992

The Honorable Robert C. Murphy
Chief Judge
County Courts Building
Towson, MD 21204

Dear Judge Murphy:

In response to the Statistical Needs Analysis for New Judgeships in the Circuit Courts -- 1993 Session, Judge Loveless surveyed the Administrative Judges in the Seventh Circuit. While our experience agrees with your analysis of the Seventh Circuit needing an additional 7.5 judges, we are aware of the pressing fiscal problems confronting the state and the judiciary. We are, therefore, only requesting two judges for Prince George's County.

If conditions are such that you cannot endorse this request for the 1993 session, it is hoped that our need will be documented and favorably considered in the very near future.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature of Graydon S. McKee, III, written in dark ink. The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name 'Graydon' being particularly prominent.

Graydon S. McKee, III
Judge

**Circuit Court
for
Baltimore City**

111 NORTH CALVERT STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21202

JOSEPH H. H. KAPLAN
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

October 8, 1992

396-6080
City Deal TTY 396-4930

Honorable Robert C. Murphy
Chief Judge
Court of Appeals of Maryland
County Courts Building
401 Bosley Avenue
Towson, MD 21204

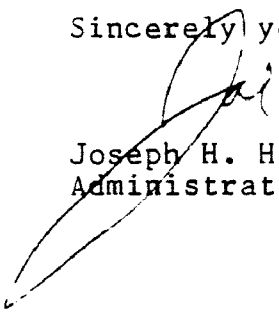
Dear Chief Judge Murphy:

As you are aware, the Circuit Court for Baltimore City is in the unenviable position of having to borrow from Peter to pay Paul. Though additional judge power was badly needed on the juvenile side, we were unable to obtain any additional judges at the last legislative session. That has resulted in our taking one judge off the criminal docket, that docket already being over-burdened, and putting that judge in the juvenile court. In March '93, of necessity, the criminal court will get its judge back and the civil courts, of which there are only seven, will lose a judge. That is just at the time that the civil courts can least afford to lose a judge since we are beginning the asbestos mini-trial program in February '93.

In short, unless we get at least one more judge, I cannot continue to take a judge away from criminal and civil for the benefit of juvenile. Your assistance in remedying this dilemma by causing a judge to be added to our complement will be most appreciated.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,


Joseph H. H. Kaplan
Administrative Judge

JHHK/kak
cc: All Judges
George B. Riggan, Jr.



MONTGOMERY COUNTY COUNCIL
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND

OFFICE OF THE COUNCIL PRESIDENT

November 20, 1992

The Honorable Robert C. Murphy
Chief Judge
Courts of Appeal Building
361 Rowe Boulevard
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Judge Murphy:

I am writing in strong support of an additional Circuit Court judge for Montgomery County. We appreciate the certification of the fifteenth judge in 1989. However, substantial concern exists as that position remains open and lengthy backlogs indicate the need for yet another judge. Our civil case filings continue to increase and our criminal caseload is beginning to increase again.

As you are well aware, Montgomery County continues to grow and is now the most populous jurisdiction in the state. A proven correlation between population size and case filings would indicate that civil and criminal cases will continue to increase in number. In addition, strong evidence supports the premise that the economic picture is a determining factor on crime rates and unfortunately, as you know, our economy continues to experience difficulty. Without adequate judicial resources we can only expect growing case backlogs and further increases in our pre-trial jail population.

I appreciate the consideration you will give this issue and respectfully request you to provide certification for an additional Circuit Court judgeship for Montgomery County to the Legislature.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bruce Adams", followed by a horizontal line.

Bruce Adams
President

227/10

STATISTICAL TABLES IN SUPPORT OF THE NEED FOR
ADDITIONAL JUDGESHIPS IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS

FISCAL 1994

Administrative Office of the Courts
Courts of Appeal Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
410/974-2141

TABLE 1
STATEWIDE CIRCUIT COURT FILINGS BY CASE TYPE
FISCAL YEARS 1981 THROUGH 1992

Case Type	FY 81 Filings (% of Change)	FY 82 Filings (% of Change)	FY 83 Filings (% of Change)	FY 84 Filings (% of Change)	FY 85 Filings (% of Change)	FY 86 Filings (% of Change)	FY 87 Filings (% of Change)	FY 88 Filings (% of Change)	FY 89 Filings (% of Change)	FY 90 Filings (% of Change)	FY 91 Filings (% of Change)	FY 92 Filings (% of Change)
Civil ^a	75,336 (- 12.70%)	81,633 (+ 8.36%)	91,255 (+11.79%)	97,674 (+ 7.03%)	102,030 (+4.46%)	106,716 (+ 4.59%)	106,193 (- 0.49%)	112,645 (+ 6.08%)	116,009 (+ 2.99%)	128,893 (+11.11%)	137,077 (+ 6.35%)	149,229 (+ 8.87%)
Criminal ^b	46,061 (+18.08%)	30,575 (- 33.62%)	33,862 (+10.75%)	36,738 (+ 8.49%)	42,547 (+15.81%)	48,660 (+14.37%)	55,247 (+13.54%)	57,923 (+ 4.84%)	61,330 (+ 5.88%)	60,428 (- 1.47%)	69,451 (+14.93%)	74,062 (+ 6.64%)
Juvenile ^c	22,961 (- 4.79%)	26,481 (+ 15.33%)	26,518 (+ 0.14%)	26,626 (+ 0.41%)	27,387 (+2.86%)	30,834 (+12.59%)	32,439 (+ 5.21%)	32,806 (+ 1.13%)	33,629 (+ 2.51%)	36,598 (+ 8.83%)	32,716 (-10.61%)	33,360 (+ 1.97%)
Total	144,358 (- 3.39%)	138,689 (- 3.93%)	151,635 (+ 9.33%)	161,038 (+ 6.20%)	171,964 (+6.78%)	186,210 (+ 8.28%)	193,879 (+ 4.12%)	203,374 (+ 4.90%)	211,058 (+ 3.78%)	225,919 (+ 7.04%)	239,244 (+ 5.90%)	256,651 (+ 7.28%)

^aBeginning in Fiscal 1985, "Law" and "Equity" were combined into one "Civil" category.

^bBeginning in Fiscal 1982, Baltimore City changed its criminal counting procedures from individual charges to cases which are defined as charges arising out of a single incident.

^cExcludes juvenile causes in Montgomery County which is the jurisdiction of the District Court.

NOTE: During Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1982, reopened cases were counted when a hearing was held. In all other fiscal years, reopened cases are recorded at the time of the filing of the petition.

TABLE 2

**PROJECTIONS OF CIRCUIT COURT FILINGS FOR
EACH JURISDICTION IN MARYLAND THROUGH 1994**

Circuit/Jurisdiction	Actual					Projected ^a				
	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
First Circuit	6,366	7,552	7,670	7,930	8,836	8,947	9,190	10,882	10,673	11,145
Dorchester	1,480	1,837	1,865	1,726	1,800	1,792	1,674	2,218	2,084	2,152
Somerset	759	940	1,021	1,108	1,314	1,334	1,579	1,784	1,805	1,930
Wicomico	2,245	2,644	2,604	2,994	3,621	3,663	3,577	3,854	4,045	4,212
Worcester	1,882	2,131	2,180	2,102	2,101	2,158	2,360	3,026	2,739	2,851
Second Circuit	5,625	5,891	6,259	6,939	7,840	9,238	9,721	10,442	10,688	11,345
Caroline	897	977	1,016	1,180	1,238	1,283	1,401	1,325	1,520	1,601
Cecil	2,484	2,376	2,549	2,897	3,194	3,817	4,001	4,633	4,458	4,712
Kent	372	551	668	643	661	883	966	1,437	1,205	1,324
Queen Anne's	939	944	951	1,045	1,306	1,654	1,648	1,342	1,644	1,733
Talbot	933	1,043	1,075	1,174	1,441	1,601	1,705	1,705	1,861	1,975
Third Circuit	25,144	28,487	29,792	31,968	33,334	33,713	31,995	33,492	34,043	34,483
Baltimore	20,176	23,137	24,325	25,509	26,371	27,274	25,384	25,736	26,525	26,741
Harford	4,968	5,350	5,467	6,459	6,963	6,439	6,611	7,756	7,518	7,742
Fourth Circuit	5,947	6,645	6,679	7,463	8,097	8,832	8,645	9,350	9,461	9,778
Allegany	1,702	1,935	1,828	2,052	2,226	2,296	2,366	2,576	2,662	2,782
Garrett	718	684	747	906	949	1,063	1,090	1,131	1,204	1,267
Washington	3,527	4,026	4,104	4,505	4,922	5,473	5,189	5,643	5,595	5,729
Fifth Circuit	26,037	26,681	25,329	25,611	26,808	31,675	38,995	40,074	32,504	33,533
Anne Arundel	18,250	18,257	16,723	15,717	16,565	19,960	26,633	26,798	19,068	19,393
Carroll	3,543	3,603	3,757	4,049	4,247	4,563	4,978	5,581	5,305	5,545
Howard	4,244	4,821	4,849	5,845	5,996	7,152	7,384	7,695	8,131	8,595
Sixth Circuit	19,651	20,837	22,265	25,328	28,153	30,849	30,577	38,959	34,495	36,159
Frederick	2,718	3,163	3,388	3,805	4,159	4,787	5,281	5,289	5,591	5,916
Montgomery ^b	16,933	17,674	18,877	21,523	23,994	26,062	25,296	33,670	28,904	30,243
Seventh Circuit	36,066	39,422	43,583	45,077	46,932	49,807	50,728	52,777	53,260	54,401
Calvert	1,467	1,585	1,536	1,695	1,793	2,913	2,868	2,904	2,982	3,167
Charles	3,195	3,804	4,710	4,733	4,825	4,741	4,934	5,539	5,471	5,643
Prince George's	29,916	32,542	34,525	35,314	36,533	38,931	39,037	40,082	40,501	41,077
St. Mary's	1,488	1,491	2,812	3,335	3,781	3,222	3,889	4,252	4,306	4,514
Eighth Circuit	47,128	50,695	52,302	53,058	51,058	52,858	59,393	60,675	55,975	56,847
Baltimore City	47,128	50,695	52,302	53,058	51,058	52,858	59,393	60,675	55,975	56,847
Statewide	171,964	186,210	193,879	203,374	211,058	225,919	239,244	256,651	241,099	247,691

^aFor Fiscal Years 1993 and 1994, projections are based on a linear regression method of forecasting utilizing data from Fiscal Year 1984 through Fiscal Year 1992. In some instances, data may be deleted because it may skew projections.

^bExcludes juvenile cases heard in Montgomery County.

TABLE 3

**FILING TO DISPOSITION OF CASES TERMINATED
IN FISCAL 1989, 1990, 1991, AND 1992**

	Average in Days - Filing to Disposition							
	All Criminal Cases				Excluding Cases Over 360 Days*			
	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
<u>First Circuit</u>								
Dorchester	110	175	144	201	110	162	136	129
Somerset	162	139	141	101	114	127	114	98
Wicomico	100	86	91	88	99	85	90	85
Worcester	116	125	113	117	113	122	109	111
<u>Second Circuit</u>								
Caroline	133	139	153	142	133	133	153	145
Cecil	145	157	184	181	145	148	175	166
Kent	165	170	168	169	165	159	158	168
Queen Anne's	131	136	135	311	131	133	129	123
Talbot	174	177	132	115	174	163	129	115
<u>Third Circuit</u>								
Baltimore	132	172	114	136	89	102	98	83
Harford	215	196	193	212	148	144	135	141
<u>Fourth Circuit</u>								
Allegany	164	172	160	149	145	149	143	142
Garrett	127	127	135	102	123	127	135	102
Washington	144	146	181	206	138	136	164	148
<u>Fifth Circuit</u>								
Anne Arundel	187	199	173	177	149	143	138	138
Carroll	198	195	148	121	176	148	124	120
Howard	163	154	152	167	131	131	128	127
<u>Sixth Circuit</u>								
Frederick	174	175	216	182	149	160	169	150
Montgomery	246	231	244	169	168	150	194	113
<u>Seventh Circuit</u>								
Calvert	98	105	133	159	98	102	124	131
Charles	150	150	173	170	145	143	153	158
Prince George's	141	145	149	143	125	126	121	120
St. Mary's	109	157	192	151	160	138	128	132
<u>Eighth Circuit</u>								
Baltimore City	118	129	215	143	91	105	109	95
Statewide	155	155	173	151	121	120	120	112

*This column provides a more accurate estimate of average case time by excluding older cases which may have failed to be reported statistically as closed.

TABLE 3 (cont'd.)

FILING TO DISPOSITION OF CASES TERMINATED
IN FISCAL 1989, 1990, 1991, AND 1992

	Average in Days - Filing to Disposition							
	All Civil Cases				Excluding Cases Over 721 Days*			
	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
<u>First Circuit</u>								
Dorchester	208	273	432	313	144	181	225	186
Somerset	189	158	260	200	117	102	165	136
Wicomico	223	190	300	229	173	147	211	182
Worcester	203	196	221	240	169	151	181	186
<u>Second Circuit</u>								
Caroline	206	228	190	353	165	154	155	201
Cecil	236	218	220	348	170	159	149	162
Kent	209	238	273	171	136	157	190	128
Queen Anne's	233	192	190	246	176	166	155	197
Talbot	248	254	217	203	198	189	169	167
<u>Third Circuit</u>								
Baltimore	344	342	349	339	202	204	199	195
Harford	580	356	336	436	200	199	209	198
<u>Fourth Circuit</u>								
Allegany	324	395	425	389	199	234	255	298
Garrett	171	175	176	178	164	161	167	163
Washington	251	196	269	254	169	152	149	146
<u>Fifth Circuit</u>								
Anne Arundel	299	427	515	416	204	227	203	194
Carroll	257	247	251	291	194	189	187	207
Howard	333	309	294	475	246	243	224	268
<u>Sixth Circuit</u>								
Frederick	231	294	240	289	187	196	191	195
Montgomery	402	437	315	223	233	226	227	155
<u>Seventh Circuit</u>								
Calvert	312	235	317	283	216	177	207	219
Charles	215	224	266	411	177	171	187	197
Prince George's	327	344	334	335	216	237	222	235
St. Mary's	241	275	252	302	165	171	169	194
<u>Eighth Circuit</u>								
Baltimore City	368	352	421	344	220	216	231	235
Statewide	338	341	353	325	208	211	211	204

*This column provides a more accurate estimate of average case time by excluding older cases which may have failed to be reported statistically as closed.

TABLE 3 (cont'd.)

FILING TO DISPOSITION OF CASES TERMINATED
IN FISCAL 1989, 1990, 1991, AND 1992

		Average in Days - Filing to Disposition							
		All Juvenile Cases				Excluding Cases Over 271 Days*			
		FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
<u>First Circuit</u>									
	Dorchester	33	46	67	75	33	46	67	53
	Somerset	24	98	40	397	24	21	18	10
	Wicomico	35	41	55	67	35	39	40	46
	Worcester	58	65	71	53	58	54	56	41
<u>Second Circuit</u>									
	Caroline	47	71	104	34	47	71	52	34
	Cecil	57	69	97	104	57	53	75	66
	Kent	44	61	50	60	44	61	50	60
	Queen Anne's	42	63	48	52	42	60	48	52
	Talbot	48	96	52	69	48	78	52	61
<u>Third Circuit</u>									
	Baltimore	57	62	95	92	51	54	58	56
	Harford	57	55	65	73	54	55	63	62
<u>Fourth Circuit</u>									
	Allegany	49	57	66	81	48	57	62	72
	Garrett	49	36	41	47	49	36	41	42
	Washington	51	49	77	58	49	45	58	53
<u>Fifth Circuit</u>									
	Anne Arundel	91	104	126	118	84	93	89	83
	Carroll	64	66	72	57	58	64	51	53
	Howard	72	71	89	89	57	64	61	67
<u>Sixth Circuit</u>									
	Frederick	91	103	118	96	77	86	97	81
	Montgomery	160	153	160	137	112	104	107	101
<u>Seventh Circuit</u>									
	Calvert	157	76	110	96	93	65	73	65
	Charles	71	78	78	98	71	71	76	78
	Prince George's	84	80	103	110	76	73	76	87
	St. Mary's	94	85	128	96	73	85	72	68
<u>Eighth Circuit</u>									
	Baltimore City	85	88	108	168	64	69	77	108
	Statewide	84	86	107	133	67	70	76	89

*This column provides a more accurate estimate of average case time by excluding older cases which may have failed to be reported statistically as closed.

TABLE 4

**MARYLAND POPULATION CHANGE BETWEEN 1980 AND 1990 CENSUS
AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS THROUGH JULY 1, 1994**

Circuit/Jurisdiction	Actual Population		Actual Annual Rate of Change %	Population Projections		Projected Annual Rate of Change
	April 1, 1980	April 1, 1990		July 1, 1990 ^a	July 1, 1993 ^b	
<u>First Circuit</u>	145,240	163,043	1.23	163,500	172,400	1.81
Dorchester	30,623	30,236	-0.13	30,230	30,900	0.74
Somerset	19,188	23,440	2.22	23,550	26,400	4.03
Wicomico	64,540	74,339	1.52	74,590	79,100	2.02
Worcester	30,889	35,028	1.34	35,130	36,000	0.83
<u>Second Circuit</u>	151,380	180,726	1.94	181,460	194,000	2.30
Caroline	23,143	27,035	1.68	27,130	29,100	2.42
Cecil	60,430	71,347	1.81	71,620	75,900	1.99
Kent	16,695	17,842	0.69	17,870	18,600	1.36
Queen Anne's	25,508	33,953	3.31	34,170	37,500	3.25
Talbot	25,604	30,549	1.93	30,670	32,900	2.42
<u>Third Circuit</u>	801,545	874,266	0.91	876,090	908,900	1.25
Baltimore	655,615	692,134	0.56	693,050	705,700	0.61
Harford	145,930	182,132	2.48	183,040	203,200	3.67
<u>Fourth Circuit</u>	221,132	224,477	0.15	224,560	229,100	0.67
Allegany	80,548	74,946	-0.70	74,810	73,700	-0.49
Garrett	27,498	28,138	0.23	28,150	29,100	1.12
Washington	113,086	121,393	0.73	121,600	126,300	1.29
<u>Fifth Circuit</u>	585,703	737,939	2.60	741,750	801,600	2.69
Anne Arundel	370,775	427,239	1.52	428,650	447,600	1.47
Carroll	96,356	123,372	2.80	124,050	135,100	2.97
Howard	118,572	187,328	5.80	189,050	218,900	5.26
<u>Sixth Circuit</u>	693,845	907,235	3.08	912,580	1,003,300	3.31
Frederick	114,792	150,208	3.09	151,100	165,000	3.07
Montgomery	579,053	757,027	3.07	761,480	838,300	3.36
<u>Seventh Circuit</u>	832,355	957,768	1.51	960,910	1,022,200	2.13
Calvert	34,638	51,372	4.83	51,790	59,000	4.64
Charles	72,751	101,154	3.90	101,870	112,700	3.54
Prince George's	665,071	729,268	0.97	730,870	766,800	1.64
St. Mary's	59,895	75,974	2.68	76,380	83,700	3.19
<u>Eighth Circuit</u>	786,775	736,014	-0.65	734,750	730,900	-0.17
Baltimore City	786,775	736,014	-0.65	734,750	730,900	-0.17
Statewide	4,217,975	4,781,468	1.34	4,795,600	5,062,400	1.85

SOURCES: Bureau of the Census, and Maryland Population Report July 1, 1989 and Projections to 1994, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Center for Health Statistics.

^aThe July 1, 1990 population estimate was prepared by the Administrative Office of the Courts by adding to the 1990 census population (April 1, 1990) 1/40th the change between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for each political subdivision. The subdivisions were then summed to obtain the total state population.

^bChange in population from one year to the next is dependent upon two factors -- natural increase and net migration. Natural increase is the excess of births over deaths. Net migration is the difference between the number of people moving into an area and the number moving out. For further information, see source documents above.

TABLE 5

COMPARATIVE WORKLOAD MEASURES PER CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE^a
(Fiscal Year 1992)

Jurisdiction (Number of Judges)	(1) Filings Per Judge (Rank)	(2) Pending Cases Per Judge ^b (Rank)	(3) Dispositions Per Judge (Rank)	(4) Population Per Judge ^c (Rank)	(5) Attorney/Judge ^d Ratio (Rank)
First Circuit					
Dorchester (1.5)	1,479 (18)	1,333 (11)	1,277 (22)	30,700 (17)	30 (21)
Somerset (1)	1,784 (12)	678 (18)	1,696 (9)	25,500 (22)	16 (24)
Wicomico (2.5)	1,542 (16)	406 (24)	1,585 (12)	25,867 (21)	46 (15)
Worcester (2)	1,513 (17)	827 (17)	1,293 (20)	17,750 (24)	48 (13)
Second Circuit					
Caroline (1)	1,325 (22)	537 (21)	1,344 (18)	28,500 (20)	30 (22)
Cecil (2)	2,317 (4)	1,360 (9)	2,078 (4)	37,150 (11)	42 (17)
Kent (1)	1,437 (19)	551 (20)	1,319 (19)	18,400 (23)	44 (16)
Queen Anne's (1)	1,342 (21)	473 (22)	1,418 (16)	36,400 (13)	62 (12)
Talbot (1)	1,705 (15)	648 (19)	1,630 (11)	32,100 (15)	129 (6)
Third Circuit					
Baltimore (15)	1,716 (14)	1,976 (4)	1,491 (15)	46,680 (7)	193 (4)
Harford (4)	1,939 (8)	1,505 (6)	1,906 (6)	49,200 (5)	83 (8)
Fourth Circuit					
Allegany (2)	1,288 (23)	925 (16)	1,291 (21)	37,050 (12)	48 (14)
Garrett (1)	1,131 (24)	417 (23)	1,111 (24)	28,800 (19)	28 (23)
Washington (4)	1,411 (20)	929 (15)	1,267 (23)	31,175 (16)	34 (18)
Fifth Circuit					
Anne Arundel (9)	2,978 (1)	2,942 (2)	2,416 (2)	48,944 (6)	137 (5)
Carroll (3)	1,860 (10)	1,360 (10)	1,551 (13)	43,767 (8)	77 (10)
Howard (4)	1,924 (9)	1,330 (12)	1,957 (5)	52,300 (4)	219 (2)
Sixth Circuit					
Frederick (3)	1,763 (13)	1,305 (13)	1,398 (17)	53,467 (3)	84 (7)
Montgomery* (15)	2,245 (5)	3,092 (1)	1,504 (14)	54,160 (2)	314 (1)
Seventh Circuit					
Calvert (1)	2,904 (2)	1,409 (8)	2,804 (1)	56,600 (1)	71 (11)
Charles (3)	1,846 (11)	1,170 (14)	1,683 (10)	36,333 (14)	33 (19)
Prince George's (19)	2,110 (7)	1,572 (5)	1,820 (7)	39,716 (10)	81 (9)
St. Mary's (2)	2,126 (6)	1,413 (7)	1,744 (8)	40,650 (9)	32 (20)
Eighth Circuit					
Baltimore City (25)	2,427 (3)	2,653 (3)	2,306 (3)	29,288 (18)	203 (3)
Statewide (123)	2,087	1,964	1,816	40,415	143

^aThe number of judges used in developing the rankings in this chart is based on the number authorized in Fiscal 1993 (123 statewide).

^bPending figures are as of May 31, 1992.

^cPopulation estimate for July 1, 1992, issued by the Maryland Center for Health Statistics.

^dAttorney statistics obtained from the Administrator of the Clients' Security Trust Fund as of July 8, 1992. Out-of-state attorneys are not included in these ratios.

*Excludes juvenile cases in Montgomery County which is the jurisdiction of the District Court.

TABLE 6

COMPARED RANKING OF VARIOUS FACTORS AFFECTING JUDGESHIP ALLOCATION

	Ranking of Predictive Factors				Ranking of Performance Factors (Inverted Ranking Used ^a to Show Longest Times)		
	Filings	Population	Pending Cases	Attorneys	Time/ Civil	Time/ Criminal	Time/ Juvenile
<u>First Circuit</u>							
Dorchester	18	17	11	21	186 (15)	129 (12)	53 (16)
Somerset	12	22	18	24	136 (23)	98 (21)	10 (24)
Wicomico	16	21	24	15	182 (17)	85 (23)	46 (20)
Worcester	17	24	17	13	186 (16)	111 (19)	41 (22)
<u>Second Circuit</u>							
Caroline	22	20	21	22	201 (7)	145 (6)	34 (23)
Cecil	4	11	9	17	162 (20)	166 (2)	66 (10)
Kent	19	23	20	16	128 (24)	168 (1)	60 (14)
Queen Anne's	21	13	22	12	197 (9)	123 (14)	52 (19)
Talbot	15	15	19	6	167 (18)	115 (17)	61 (13)
<u>Third Circuit</u>							
Baltimore	14	7	4	4	195 (11)	83 (24)	56 (15)
Harford	8	5	6	8	198 (8)	141 (8)	62 (12)
<u>Fourth Circuit</u>							
Allegany	23	12	16	14	298 (1)	142 (7)	72 (7)
Garrett	24	19	23	23	163 (19)	102 (20)	42 (21)
Washington	20	16	15	18	146 (22)	148 (5)	53 (17)
<u>Fifth Circuit</u>							
Anne Arundel	1	6	2	5	194 (13)	139 (9)	83 (4)
Carroll	10	8	10	10	207 (6)	120 (15)	53 (18)
Howard	9	4	12	2	268 (2)	127 (13)	67 (9)
<u>Sixth Circuit</u>							
Frederick	13	3	13	7	195 (12)	150 (4)	81 (5)
Montgomery	5	2	1	1	155 (21)	113 (18)	101 (2)
<u>Seventh Circuit</u>							
Calvert	2	1	8	11	219 (5)	131 (11)	65 (11)
Charles	11	14	14	19	197 (10)	158 (3)	78 (6)
Prince George's	7	10	5	9	235 (3)	120 (16)	87 (3)
St. Mary's	6	9	7	20	194 (14)	132 (10)	68 (8)
<u>Eighth Circuit</u>							
Baltimore City	3	18	3	3	235 (4)	95 (22)	108 (1)

^aLower number indicates greater need for judgeship. (For example, a number one ranking of a predictive factor would indicate a higher amount of volume whereas a number one ranking of a performance factor would indicate a slower ability to handle workload.)

TABLE 7
COLLECTIVE RANKING OF JURISDICTIONS
BY BOTH PREDICTIVE AND PERFORMANCE FACTORS**
(FISCAL 1992)

Summary of Predictive Factors by Jurisdiction*		Summary of Performance Factors by Jurisdiction*	
1. Anne Arundel County	(4.5)	1. Allegany County	(5.0)
2. Montgomery County	(5.0)	2. Charles County	(6.3)
3. Calvert County	(8.5)	3. Frederick County	(7.0)
4. Baltimore City	(9.0)	4. Prince George's County	(7.3)
5. Harford County	(12.25)	5. Howard County	(8.0)
6. Prince George's County	(12.5)	6. Anne Arundel County	(8.7)
7. St. Mary's County	(13.75)	7. Baltimore City	(9.0)
8. Howard County	(14.25)	8. Calvert County	(9.0)
9. Cecil County	(14.5)	9. Harford County	(9.3)
10. Baltimore County	(15.25)	10. Cecil County	(10.7)
11. Carroll County	(17.0)	11. St. Mary's County	(10.7)
12. Frederick County	(18.75)	12. Caroline County	(12.0)
13. Charles County	(23.5)	13. Carroll County	(13.0)
14. Talbot County	(26.0)	14. Kent County	(13.0)
15. Dorchester County	(28.5)	15. Montgomery County	(13.7)
16. Somerset County	(29.5)	16. Queen Anne's County	(14.0)
17. Worcester County	(30.5)	17. Dorchester County	(14.3)
18. Washington County	(31.0)	18. Washington County	(14.7)
19. Allegany County	(31.75)	19. Talbot County	(16.0)
20. Queen Anne's County	(33.0)	20. Baltimore County	(16.7)
21. Wicomico County	(33.0)	21. Worcester County	(19.0)
22. Kent County	(34.0)	22. Wicomico County	(20.0)
23. Caroline County	(37.5)	23. Garrett County	(20.0)
24. Garrett County	(40.0)	24. Somerset County	(22.7)

*Collective ranking determine by assigning a weight of three to filing per judge, a weight of one to population per judge, a weight of two to pending cases per judge, and a weight of one to attorney/judge ratio.

*Collective ranking determined by assigning an equal weight (of one) to the filing to disposition times of criminal, civil, and juvenile cases. (Inverted ranking to show longest times.)

**Lower number indicates greater need for judgeship; for example, a number one ranking of a predictive factor would indicate a higher amount of volume whereas a number one ranking of a performance factor would indicate a slower ability to handle workload. If a jurisdiction is listed near the top of both lists, then this shows that a relatively strong need exists for a judge based on the variables considered.

TABLE 8

**PROJECTED NUMBER OF ESTIMATED NEED FOR ADDITIONAL JUDGES
IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS**

	Projected Filings 1994 ^a	No. of Judges	No. of Masters and Other Judicial Officers ^b	Adjusted Number Judicial Officers	Average Projected No. of Filings Per Judicial Officer 1994	Judicial Officers by Standard ^c	Addtl. Judges Needed ^d
<u>First Circuit</u> ^e							
Dorchester	2,152	1.5	0	1.5	1,435	1.8	0.3
Somerset	1,930	1	0	1.0	1,930	1.6	0.6
Wicomico	4,212	2.5	0	2.5	1,685	3.5	1.0
Worcester	2,851	2	0	2.0	1,426	2.4	0.4
Circuit Total	11,145	7	0	7.0	1,592	9.3	2.3
<u>Second Circuit</u>							
Caroline	1,601	1	0	1.0	1,601	1.3	0.3
Cecil	4,712	2	0	2.0	2,356	3.9	1.9
Kent	1,324	1	0	1.0	1,324	1.1	0.1
Queen Anne's	1,733	1	0	1.0	1,733	1.4	0.4
Talbot	1,975	1	0	1.0	1,975	1.6	0.6
Circuit Total	11,345	6	0	6.0	1,891	9.3	3.3
<u>Third Circuit</u>							
Baltimore	26,741	15	2.4	17.4	1,537	17.8	0.4
Harford	7,767	4	0.6	4.6	1,688	6.5	1.9
Circuit Total	34,508	19	3.0	22.0	1,569	24.3	2.3
<u>Fourth Circuit</u>							
Allegany	2,782	2	1.0	3.0	927	2.3	(0.7)
Garrett	1,267	1	0	1.0	1,267	1.1	0.1
Washington	5,729	4	0	4.0	1,432	4.8	0.8
Circuit Total	9,778	7	1.0	8.0	1,222	8.2	0.2
<u>Fifth Circuit</u>							
Anne Arundel	19,393	9	3.0	12.0	1,616	12.9	0.9
Carroll	5,545	3	1.0	4.0	1,386	4.6	0.6
Howard	8,595	4	2.0	6.0	1,433	7.2	1.2
Circuit Total	33,533	16	6.0	22.0	1,524	24.7	2.7
<u>Sixth Circuit</u>							
Frederick	5,916	3	0	3.0	1,972	4.9	1.9
Montgomery	30,468	15	4.0	19.0	1,604	20.3	1.3
Circuit Total	36,384	18	4.0	22.0	1,654	25.2	3.2
<u>Seventh Circuit</u>							
Calvert	3,167	1	0	1.0	3,167	2.6	1.6
Charles	5,643	3	0	3.0	1,881	4.7	1.7
Prince George's	41,077	19	6.0	25.0	1,643	27.4	2.4
St. Mary's	4,514	2	0	2.0	2,257	3.8	1.8
Circuit Total	54,401	25	6.0	31.0	1,755	38.5	7.5
<u>Eighth Circuit</u>							
Baltimore City	56,847	25	11.7	36.7	1,579	37.9	1.2

Table 8 footnotes

^aCircuit courts in both Harford and Montgomery Counties hear matters that would ordinarily be heard by the Orphans' Court. Accordingly, case filings were added to projections in each jurisdiction. Approximately 25 case filings were added to Harford County's projection and 225 case filings to Montgomery County's projection for Fiscal 1994.

^bPart-time juvenile masters in some jurisdictions are calculated as a percentage of a judicial officer because of the number of filings handled yearly by these individuals. Also included in the number of other judicial officers are retired judges who are recalled in some jurisdictions for settlement conferences in civil cases. Full time and part-time domestic masters are included in this column but not masters who are compensated on a fee basis.

This column does not reflect the use of retired judges recalled to service because of unfilled judicial vacancies and illnesses of active judges to sit on the trial of cases for designated periods of time. In Fiscal 1992 a total of 535.9 judge days (including settlement conferences) were provided by retired circuit court judges.

Although efforts have been made to establish a weighted caseload statistical system, it has not been practicable to do so effectively. Obviously, in terms of time and complexity, some cases are many times more demanding than others. While each circuit court tends to have its share of these more difficult cases, some courts have experienced these cases in very substantial numbers; e.g., asbestos litigation in Baltimore City (consolidated trial - approximately 8,500 cases) and Baltimore County (approximately 1,800 pending cases). The trial of these cases often can take several months. The same rationale is applicable in death penalty cases.

Increases in the number of projected filings is due in large part to the influx of criminal cases transferred to the circuit courts from the District Court where the defendant is entitled to and demands a jury trial. Less than 2 percent of these cases (total filings of 26,262 in Fiscal 1992) actually results in jury trials; most are disposed of by plea negotiation between the prosecution and defense rather than by actual trial.

^cThe scale utilized for this column in Fiscal 1994 is as follows: 1200 filings - 1 to 8 judicial officers and 1500 filings - 9 or more judicial officers.

^dA need for additional judgeships is shown by a number without parentheses, whereas, a surplus in judgeships is shown by a number in parentheses.

^eSection 1-503 of the Courts Article authorizes one (1) judge in Dorchester County and three (3) judges in Wicomico County; however, those two counties share one judge equally; thus, making the actual allocation of judges 1.5 in Dorchester County and 2.5 in Wicomico County.

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BILL ORDER

(ib) AN ACT concerning

Judgeships - Trial Courts

for the purpose of altering the number of resident judges of the circuit courts for Baltimore City and for Calvert, Cecil, Charles, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, and St. Mary's Counties; altering the number of associate judges of the District Court in District 6 (Montgomery County); and providing for the effective date of this Act.

(rr) BY repealing and re-enacting, with amendments,

Article Courts and Judicial Proceedings

Section 1-503(a)(4), (7), (8), (10), (12), (13), (15), (16), and (18) and (b) and 1-603(b)(6)

Annotated Code of Maryland

(1989 Replacement Volume and 1992 Supplement)

-----Circle as appropriate-----

(aed) July 1 effective date

(11/23/92 Draft)

Article - Courts and Judicial Proceedings

1-503.

(a) In each county in the first seven judicial circuits there shall be the number of resident judges of the circuit court set forth below, including the judge or judges provided for by the Constitution:

(4) Calvert.....	[1] 2
(7) Charles.....	[3] 4
(8) Cecil.....	[2] 3
(10) Frederick.....	[3] 4
(12) Harford.....	[4] 5
(13) Howard.....	[4] 5
(15) Montgomery.....	[15] 16
(16) Prince George's.....	[19] 20
(18) St. Mary's.....	[2] 3

(b) In Baltimore City there shall be [25] 26 resident judges of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

1-603.

(b) In each of the districts provided for in § 1-602 of this subtitle, there shall be the following number of associate judges of the District Court:

(6) District 6—[11] 12